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THE Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,983.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
26th ,,	* ARCADIA	7007		
26th ,,	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	† MACEDONIA	10813		
9th ,,	† ARABIA	7903		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MONGOLIA	9805
23rd ,,	† MANTUA	10888		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MARMORA	10509
7th May.	† CALEDONIA	7538		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912		
28th ,,	SA. SETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6936		
25th ,,	BRITANNIA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10372
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,830	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,390	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Iron Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
IRAWDI	5,000	G. Belotto	17th Mar. 1910.
GANGE	4,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
IRAWDI	6,000	G. Belotto	17th May 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a daily qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 48 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

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SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,693	Thur. 17th Mar.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 21st Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of Eagles mail steamer.
* Forecounder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on Thursday, 17th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Monday, 21st March calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwandur, Muscat, Bunder Aboss, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 26th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

15th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,823	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July "
DUMBEA	5,823	Relufat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	X	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :— HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
OLYMPIA	5154	A. Tait	26th March 1910
CHAONSIA	6718	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6984	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6348	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	927
Bombay to Portsaid and back	977
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,088
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

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GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
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PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin, which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
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7. On a dark night the driver can easily read out a telegraph post at sixty yards, making it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimney guaranteed perfectly fire proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Annas the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
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CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

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Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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THE 1909 RECORD.

"GOLF BALLS."

The BALLS are painted dead white and retain their paint until the Balls are worn out.

They are the usual size and weight, with the exception that the "Junior" is very slightly smaller and heavier, and all are made up with a hand-made centre about the size of a marble.

The remainder of the core is wound up by special machinery designed and made in the Company's own Works, ensuring the production of a perfectly uniform Ball.

The BALL COVERS are moulded on by hydraulic power; this absolutely precludes any possibility of the cover working loose.

USE ONLY

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THE DUNLOP "JUNIOR" Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THE "DUNLOP" BALL. Price Rs. 1-4 each.

(We allow 6 annas rebate on every old "O. S." and "J." Balls, returned, and 4 annas on "DUNLOPS" if new ones are purchased).

OF ALL SECRETARIES TO GOLF CLUBS & SPORTS DEALERS.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

SENIOR TUTOR in Pathology, Grant Medical College, Dr. J. A. D'SOUZA, B.A., (L. M. & S.) will deliver a series of TWO LECTURES in connection with the abovementioned Lectureship at the F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, Bombay, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 22nd March, 1910, at 7 P. M. with Magic Lantern Demonstration.

SUBJECT.—"TISSUE CHANGES in MALARIA."

All members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 7th March, 1910.

S. S. "GHYEBASSA."

(Due to ARRIVE 17th March, 1910).

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed that in consequence of above Vessel having been in collision on the River Thames, on 3rd February, 1910, necessitating her return to Dock for repairs, etc., a claim for General Average has been established.

Consignees are therefore requested to present their Bs. Lading with su porting invoices and documents and to sign the Average Bond, at the same time to deposit 2½ per cent. on arrived value of the goods as contribution to General Average.

The Company's Surveyor will attend at the Dock regularly every morning, between 8½ o'clock during Vessel's discharge to survey damaged goods.

All claims for damage are together with supporting corroborative documents to be sent to the Average Adjusters, Messrs. ROBERT LINDLEY SONS and DAVIDSON, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on SATURDAY, 9th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 5-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned. Rules, 1909-1910.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP IRON AT MOMBASA.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of some 600 Tons (more or less), of IRON SCRAP, from the Uganda Railway.

The Scrap consists approximately of :—

100 Tons Steel Scrap, Axles, Tyres, etc,
50 „ Scrap Steel Plates,
100 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, large pieces.
350 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, small pieces.

Total 600 tons.

The material will be delivered in trucks on the wharf in Kilindini Harbour and Tenderers should quote a rate for the whole of this material in the trucks.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, up to the 30th April, 1910.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Manager,
Uganda Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1910. (O. S.)

BOMONJI EDALJI SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort. .....Plaintiff

Vs.

1. BAI RATTONBAI, widow of JEHANGIR EDALJI SOONAWALLA, residing at Bandra Hall Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort
2. JAMSETJI PALLONJI KAPADIA, also residing at Benham Hall Lane, aforesaid.
3. RATTONJI BEZONJI SOONAWALLA, residing at Khetwadi 9th Lane, outside the Fort, sued on behalf of himself and all others, the issue of BEZONJI EDALJI SOONAWALLA, deceased, under the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure.
4. PESTONJI FRAMJI SOONAWALLA, residing at Khetwadi 7th lane, outside the Fort, and
5. COOVERBAI FRAMJI SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Chamber Order herein dated the 10th day of March, 1910, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the issue of Bezonji Edalji Soonawalla, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against the defendants abovenamed, and has taken out against them an Originating Summons whereby the defendants abovenamed have been ordered to appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of March, 1910, for the determination of the following questions :—

(1) Who are the persons now entitled to the trust properties mentioned in the plaint and the income thereof and what are the interests of such persons therein.
(2) Whether the 1st and 2nd defendants should not be ordered to furnish and to vouch the following accounts, (a) an account of the trust properti s sold and of the investments now representing the same, (b) an account of the accumulated one-fourth share of the income of the said trust properties and the investments now representing such accumulations.
(3) Whether some other fit and proper persons should not be appointed by this Hon'ble Court to act as Trustees along with the first two defendants.
(4) Whether, if necessary, but not otherwise, the trusts mentioned in the plaint should not be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(5) Why for the aforesaid purpose all directions should not be given enquiries made and accounts taken as this Hon'ble Court may think proper.

Note :—If the defendants abovenamed do not appear at the time and place abovementioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

Ratton ji Bezonji Soonawalla, the 3rd defendant abovenamed, is sued on behalf of himself and all other the issue of the said Bezonji Edalji Soonawalla deceased, under the provisions of Order 1, Rule 8 (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1910.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. B. MALBARI.

The 11th day of March, 1910.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

AT ONCE, a TYPIST, who can be generally useful as a CLERK. Apply personally, GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for STORES, required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops, Bombay, during the year 1910-11. Sealed Tenders must reach the Undersigned not later than the 20th Instant. Tender forms can be obtained on application. The Undersigned is not bound to accept any or the lowest Tender.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal,
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 14th March 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 12th March, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARY ELIZA DE SOUZA, PHILOTHEA MARY DE SOUZA and BLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA, all of Bombay, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our client, Mr. MULJI NENSI, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, situate at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE FOREGOING PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Cavel Lane, in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 229 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3699, and Street No. 62, and bounded on or towards the North by the Cavel Lane, on or towards the South by the property late of Adelaide Guilhermina da Silva, bearing Ward No. 3698, Street No. 61, on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Dias, and on or towards the West by the said Cavel Lane, together with the building standing thereon, and bearing Municipal Ward No. 3599, and Street No. 62, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants,—Dated this 15th day of March, 1910

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

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BRANCHES :
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent., Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little secrecy and mystery have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

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Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW Thursday, the 17th March, 1910, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c. consisting of India rubber scrap, brass and copper sheets, brass tubes, drums, lorge, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, tubes, Boiler, tents, miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company's as a ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and UNCLAIMED BOOKED and UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1910, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be sent at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IV of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotconseeds, tilly, bundles of forms, Manila rope, cloth candles, iron packages, medicine, iron pipes, empty casks, papadkhar, tent and poles, bamboos, gunny bags, buckets, zinc slabs, tarpaulin, iron bars, cinamon, setrange, luggage, rice, stationery, bangles, clothing, tiles, woods, condemned sheets, old records, Heaps of grain sweeping, Lot of animal heels, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Koliwada, opposite Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THISDAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 15 near the south end of Doongri Street, the following building plots for a term of 999 years.

Plot No.	Approximate Area.
15	443·7 square yards.
16	514·9 do. by
17	582·9 do.
20	515·3 do.
21	419·8 do.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the rooms. The plots are so arranged that each plot will have open space of 26 feet on either side.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of F. G. H. Anderson, Esq, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, consisting of drawingroom fancy cabinets, blackwood side teapoys, music cabinet, one handsome sweet-toned ebonised Cottage piano by Marcks Co. Ltd., in very good order, revolving piano, stool, office chair, jardiniers, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

SALE of the Rights of Cultivating Lands, Cutting Grass, Cathing Fish, Collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop, Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder :—

(7) Rights of cutting grass (4 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogal Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Cooris, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road for one year.

(2) Rights of cultivating cocoanuts from the Chuniwadi Cemetery at Mahim Bazaar Road, and from Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year at as many different places such as Cooria, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arther Road, with right to take water from bank, as well as places of land at Sewri, Delisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

The details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioners' Office, Fort, or to the Divisional Health Officer, No. 3 Division, in his office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

AUCTION SALE Very Valuable Landed Properties, at 2nd Lon Tar Street or Jackeria Musjid Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne, & Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Oosman Ibrahim, an Insolvent, and with the consent of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said insolvent Oosman Haji Ibrahim, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 29th day of March, 1910, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, at second Lon Tar or Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground whereof Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Saleh, sons of Fuckroodin, were the former fazendars and Ludhabhoy Ebrahim is the present fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and erected thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on Mahmed Enoo Doctor or Second Don Tar Street or Jackeria Musjid Street, assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 2735, and Street Nos. 422-426, measuring 15 feet in breath and 80 feet in length be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—This is to say on or towards the east by the said public road, on or towards the west by sweepers passage, on or towards the north by the house of Miya Goolam Mohodin, and on or towards the south by

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 14.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 5/16 -2/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25·22 + 0·2
Mexico 3 per cent. ... ... 99 1/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·44 1/4—1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 5/8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 11/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10-2-10
Council Bills—Extra allotment. Transfer Calcutta Rs. 2,500,000 at 1 4 5-32.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 85 5/8—1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 1/4 + 1/4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 3/8 + 1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1/2 + 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8 + 1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 1-8+2-1-8
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 5-8+1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 7-8+1-8

MANCHESTER, March 14.

COTTON.

					Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...					7,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...					.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...					.....
Do. Day's Imports...					2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Moderate Demand					
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...					Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...					Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...					Quiet.
Mid-Americans					5·98+3
Egyptian F.G.F.					15 13-16—1-16
Cotton Delivery / Liverpool	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·79	7·76	7·73	7·67	7·61
G. O. C.	+1	+4	+4	+4	+4
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
	7·32	6·86	6·70	6·60	6·57
	+6	+7	+8	+8	+7

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 14.

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...		11,000
Do. Last year		14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...		.....
Do. Exports to Continent		24,000

Futures at New York .....

May	14·93+10
Do at New York	
July	14·74+15

Advanced on favourable cables and on bullish private crop reports.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·20 + 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 1-8+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/4—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 13/16 +1/8
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·92+12
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 15·00+13

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 3/4
" " months, March.-April.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 12.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian... 39
Months—
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 37 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 3,770,000

SEEDS.

Linseed—Firm.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawapore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...10 4 1-2 Value.

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed to-day steady with good demand, 10,81,000 sold.
Goat skin Madras Prince 1d lower.
Goat skin Madras medium 1 to 2d lower.
Goat skin Madras ordinary 1d lower.
Goat skin Bombay Good 2d lower.
Goat skin Bombay fair 1 1-2d lower.
Goat skin Bombay ordinary 1 1-2d lower.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Sheep skins unchanged.

BOMBAY, March 15.

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm and steady. T. T. and Demand rates are 1s. 4 1-8d., but one Bank sold Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d. cash and a fairly good business was done at the rate. 3 months' signs bills are quoted 1s. 4 11-32d.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail ...	1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 1/4d. May
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	127 3-4
,, Shanghai ...	170 3-4
,, Japan ...	149

Market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is quiet, the rates opened at 93-13 ready and 94 forward and has closed at 93-12 ready and 93 15-16 per cent. forward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down 1-16 at 23 5-8 ready and 23 11-16 forward. New York quotations declined 1-8 and are at 51 1-4.

The local market in gold was quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was very poor and price fluctuated by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in Demand as ruled and prices were well maintained.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 69-2 0. London market having declined, the tendency of local market was dull and prices fluctuated by one to two annas, and forward business closed at the same rate. There was very little demand for ready.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	69	3	0
17 Penny ready	69	2	6
Local per tola	0	14	6
First Settlement	69	3	0
Second ,, ...	69	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—London quotation was unchanged. Demand for ready and forward being poor prices declined 4 annas. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed :—London quotation was 3d. up. Local demand being moderate prices remained unchanged. Tone firm.

Gingeliyseed :—Demand for ready and forward being fairly good prices advanced 8 annas. Tone firm.

Castorseed :—Demand being poor prices declined 4 annas. Tone easier.

Cottonseed :— Local prices were maintained Poppyseed and had a fair business passing.
Mowrseed :— Tone firm.

Wheat :—London quotation was down. Three weeonly little demand both for ready and forward and prices were unchanged. Tone quiet.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Sold ...	...	Rs. 10 5
Linseed, Small ...	...	,, 10 2
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...	Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	...	,, 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	...	,, 7 6
Poppyseed ...	...	,, 9 9
Castorseed ...	...	,, 34 8 to 35 8
Mowrseed... ...	...	,, 6 11
Maize	...	,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	...	,, 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	...	,, 87 to 93
Gingellyseed ...	...	,, 39 to 46
Khandesh Howri ...		,, 45 to 46 8
Gulburga do. ...		
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...		,, 42 to 45
Do. do do 85/15 ...		
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...		,, 41 to 42
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		,, 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		
Do. Meggi ...		,, 42 to 44
Do. Yellow Hingnaghat ...		
Do. do. Secunderabad ...		,, 48 to 52
Do. do. Gujarat ...		
Do. Black Kutni ...		,, 39
Do. Ahmedabad...		
WHEAT—		
Choice Pissi ...	...	,, 40
Delhi 70-30 ...	...	,, 39
Red Red... ...	...	,, 35
Jubalpore ...	...	,, 37 to 39
Cawapore Pissi ...	...	,, 38
Cottonseed ...	...	,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 14th March :—

Wheat ...	...	...	9,805 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	26,651 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	10,018 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	15,950 ,,
Poppyseed...	...	...	285 ,,
Seedlandnuts ...	...	...	3,052 ,,
Castorseed...	...	...	8,198 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	154,257 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	...	9,613 ,,
Cottonseed...	...	...	195,338 ,,
Mowraseed...	...	...	502 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	4,969 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	2,524 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	234 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

Our Yarn market was very strong on account of several bullish reports of the cotton market and there was a very limited stock of Yarns in China. Prices were well maintained and a fair business was done.

We learn of the following sales :—

1000	Edward Sassoon	...16s at 6 14
500	do	...16s at 7 6
1000	Meyer Sasseon	...16s at 6 12
300	do	...16s at 7 6
4200	Greaves	...16s at 6 12
700	do	...20s at 7 12
200	Swadeshi	...10s at 7 2
200	Ripon	...20s at 6 12
300	China	...20s at 7 10
300	do	...12s at 7 1
1000	Carrimbhoy	...10s at 6 14 1-2
500	do	...12s at 7 1
500	Pabanee	...10s at 6 14 1-2
600	Elphinstone	...16s at 6 11
300	Jubilee	...20s at 7 9
300	Rope	...20s at 7 10
2000	Phoenix	...10s at 6 14
2000	Gold Mohur	...10s at 6 14

15909

BANKS.

Bombay			1,462 1/2
India			62 1-2
Indian Specie			51 1/2 to 52

MILLS.

David			380
Kohinoor			667 1-2
Muncekji Petit			3,110

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co....	...		309
Bombay E. S. and T. Co.	Ord.		97
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	...		158
Bombay Flour Mill ...	...		1,052 1-2
Colaba Land & Mill ...	...		1,100
Treacher & Co ...	...	...	575

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...		582 1-2 X.D.
Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	445 X.D.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 points up and New York 10 points. Good Broach opened at 327 and Fine at Rs. 342, at which rate a good business was done. There was a good demand from Marwaries, the market remained strong and the opener received in the evening showed 2 to 7 up which helped the dealers to keep up their rates and Good Broach advanced to Rs. 330 and Fine to Rs. 344, at which rate very little business was done. The market is strong. Prices for ready lots of all classes advanced from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Both mill and exporters have done a good business.

The following are the purchases made :—

Sales.			Rs.
209	Halda (wet)	...David Sassoon & Co...	287 1-2
350	Parbani (H G) ...	do ...	290-295
100	Higasghat (wet)..	do ...	230
400	Methia	...Japan Cotton Trading Co ...	272-274
308	Nagpore ...	do ...	314
100	Broach ginned ...	do ...	343
200	do	...Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ...	341
600	Akola ...	do ...	295-300
100	Broach ginned	...Gaddum & Co ...	342
800	Bengal	...Currimbhoy ...	260
560	Methia	...S J David ...	276
108	Khandeish	...Elphinstone Mills ...	259
100	Bengal	...China Mills ...	274
200	Khandeish	...E D Master ...	270
100	Nagpore ...	do ...	309
200	Khandeish	...Glazebrook & Co ...	280-288
100	do	...Bombay Co Ltd ...	275
600	Halda Ginned	...Tata Sons & Co ...	308

We quote :—

		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	260
,, Good	...	248
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	277
,, Good	...	262
Sind Punjab Fine	...	273
,, Good	...	258
Khandesh Fine	...	283
,, Good	...	275
Amraoti Fine	...	298
,, ,, Good	...	290
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	299
,, Good	...	291
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	305
,, Good	...	298
Yeotmal Fine	...	312
,, Good	...	306
Nagpore Fine	...	319
,, Good	...	310
Wardha Hingnaghat Fine	...	321
,, Good	...	313
Methia Fine	...	283
,, Good	...	275
Broch Gin Fine	...	342
,, Good	...	327
Sawginned Fine	...	329 A.M.
Coompta Ginned	...	335 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	323 ,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and road during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 14th March :—

Khandesh	2,221	Bales.
Central India	2,980	,,
Barsi and Nagur	681	,,
Berar	2,073	,,
Central Provinces	1,895	,,
Comras...	9,770	,,
Dholera	1,872	,,
Broach...	5,281	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,116	,,
Westerns	55	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	413	,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,924	,,
Sind	.....	
Persian	65	,,
Total ...	20,698	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·82+ 3
Apl.—May.	7·78+ 2
May—June	7·75+ 2
June—July	7·69+ 2
July—Aug.	7·64+ 3
Aug.—Sept.	7·39+ 6
Sept.—Oct.	6·97+ 7
Oct.—Nov.	6·77+ 7
Nov.—Dec.	6·67+ 7

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 6	16 0
Dunkirk ...	15 6	16 0
Havre	.....	.....
Hull	14 6	.....
Liverpool	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 6	16 0
London	15 0	.....
Hamburg	16 0	16 6
Trieste	16 7	17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	Apr.-June	14 9

Market quiet but steady.

METALS.

We quote :—

			lbs.		
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...		21...	Rs.	56 6
			28...	,,	57 8
			35		
			42		
			56		
			66	Rs.	56 6
			70		
			77		
			84		
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...		21		
			28	Rs.	46 4
			35		
			42		
			49	,,	47 0
			56		
Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	...	,,	40 8
Spelter	S M	...	...		
	M M	...	...	,,	19 6
	J	...	...		
	G	...	...		
Georgahutte		...	...	,,	22 8
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	,,	49 6
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			,,	52 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 12, 16		,,	47 0
		10, 12			

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, March 14.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	1,725	3,009	
1 Case	165	18,603	
1 Box	1,440	1,593	

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	...	2,625	...
79 Nos ...	102	...	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
J. H. E. Obedish ...		India	Alexandria
C. Khoosal ...		do	Aden
M. S. A. K. Habibula ...		Bohemia	do
S. Abdoola		C Croft	Moorbhat

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th & 13th March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	34	38,417
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	83	95,533

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th Mar., 1910 as compared with the statement of 1st Mar. 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Mar. 1. Rs.	a.	p.	Mar. 8. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,61,36,526	11	5	1,65,99,217	1	1
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,89,20,399	6	7	17,10,78,482	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c....	6,80,191	5	7	7,44,689	9	1
Sundries	13,32,208	8	1	13,53,742	14	2
Rs ..	22,40,69,325	15	8	22,67,76,081	13	11
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,03,14,267	9	0	3,13,43,444	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,03,10,660	0	0	1,02,75,851	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,40,79,834	15	4	4,66,71,746	11	1
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,09,38,587	2	5	4,90,09,259	9	8
Balances with other Banks ...	3,02,46,486	0	4	3,02,50,868	6	8
Bullion	26,97,474	0	1	30,36,586	5	7
Dead Stock.....	21,66,655	2	2	21,77,737	12	6
Stamps	15,687	14	0	15,274	10	0
Sundries	2,31,594	0	2	2,28,755	3	6
	17,15,00,346	2	6	17,39,57,503	11	0
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	5,25,68,979	13	2	5,37,18,578	2	11
Cash, &c., at... Branches	22,40,69,325	15	8	22,67,76,081	13	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,35,679	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	5,98,371	Increase.
Other Deposits	21,59,083	Do.
Post Bills.....	64,448	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,94,368	Increase.
Loans	25,91,912	Do.
Accounts of Credits.....	19,29,328	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,382	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	28,37,418	Do.
Cash at Branches	16,87,215	Decrease.

Percentage 28·30.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—1,350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 310 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—60 cwts hemp wax, G Sicchedina and Co; 15 cwts fishmaws, K N Miane and Co.

Arcadia s—113 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Vienna s—4002 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

Dumbea s—15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Dumbea s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

City of Vienna s—250 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Newholm s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becbar.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,562 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Machinon s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Earl of Douglas s—103 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 55 bales cottonfly, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—21 1-2 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, P and O S N Co ; 20 chests opium, B and P S N and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, M H Dehdusty, 11 1-2 chests opium C Bomanji and Co.

Bombay Maru s—2,100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 31 chests opium, A E J Abraham: 1-2 chests opium ED Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—1400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Salfordia s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 600 bales cotton Vatcha Gandi and Sons; 1,000 bales cottor, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—1300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha 800 bales cotton, Volkert Bros 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co

FOR OSAKA.

Salfordia s—200 bales cotton Vatcha Gandi and Sons
Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton H N Madraswala and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Salfordia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—March 1, at the College Bungalow, Junagadh, to Mr and Mrs. Scott, a son.

WHITTAKER—February 25, at Mhow, the wife of Conductor Tom Whittaker, S and T. Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLOMFIELD—February 26, at Cannanore, William Charles Fitzgerald, son of Charles Blomfield, Jeyu Cadoo Estate, Suntikoppa, Coorg, aged 23 years.

SIMS—February 25, at the Station Hospital, Ambala, Captain H St J Sime, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

WINSTANLEY—February 27, at Khargpur, Thelma Mary, youngest child of Colin and Nesta Winstanley, aged 2 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy Trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.

Bombay Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.

Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.

Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-30 p.m. Balloting for a Representative on the Improvement Trust Board, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sailors' Home, Annual Meeting, 6 p m.

New Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim: "Never break a promise, desert a friend or forget a service."—H. Rider Haggard.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.—The management of the Novelty Cinematograph have arranged for a special evening show on Jamshedi Naoroz Day for the benefit of the funds of the Adams Wylie Hospital. A new and entertaining programme will be produced, and we trust that a good crowd will make it a point to meet next Monday to benefit the Hospital Funds substantially.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Brig.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	El Capitan
Overture	Le Puits de Amour
Egyptian Serenade	Amina
Grand Selection	Lohengrin
Valse	Awakening of Love
Selection	The Pirates of Penzanie
Two Step	In the Clever
	Souza
	Balfe
	Lincke
	Wagner
	Lotter
	Sullivan
	Thurban

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Dumbea," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 17th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. the same day.—Mails for Majunga, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Praesident," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow the 17th instant, instead of to-day the as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE LATE MR. OSTERMEYER.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. Gottlieb Ostermeyer, after a prolonged illness, on Sunday evening, at his residence, Khatau Mansions, Bombay. Mr. Ostermeyer, who was highly respected and popular among a wide circle of friends, who mourn his loss and sympathise with the widow and children he has left behind him. The deceased gentleman was born at Stuttgart, in 1871, and after completing his college course and serving his time in the German army he entered a business firm. In 1892 he came to Bombay to join his brother, Mr. Max Ostermeyer, in a general business, the chief of which activities were bound up with the agency for the Badishe Annilin Fabrik. On the retirement of his brother in 1899 he assumed control of the business in conjunction with Mr. Heberlein and conducted it up to the time of his illness, which commenced with enteric, developed into severe abscesses of the liver and was followed by complications. Mr. Ostermeyer was for years a prominent member of the Bombay Light Horse and was one of its most efficient non-commissioned officers. The funeral service was held on Monday morning at Khatau Mansions, and was conducted by the Rev. A.S. Crichton, M.A., Presbyterian Pastor. A large number of the members of the German community were present, and other friends among them being :—Mr. Heyer, Consul-General for Germany, Messrs. Glade, Meyer, Wegmann, Tod, Baurle, Heberlein, Aspinwall, von Peinan, Barlow, Ernst, Combe, Uehlinger, Byrne, Tessmann, Sharples, Denso, Wengle, Bub, McIntyre, Strandes, Koehle, Coleman, Tileman, A. Breul, W. Breul, Michaelis, Bendien Grimm, von Hoofgarden, and Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Rengger, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, Dr. Meyer, Dr. Suter, Miss MacCarthy, Miss Carew and Messrs. J. Spinner, J. P. Watson, Brudrer, Bossard and J. H. Robinson. The body of the Deceased was subsequently cremated.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 14.

THE case in which Mr. A. H. Pollard proprietor of the Lilliputian Opera Co., charged Mr. H. B. Miller and Mr. Rouse with kidnapping minor children from his lawful guardianship on the 17th February was called on for hearing to-day and after a few witnesses had been examined was postponed for the 16th. The children were present and their names were checked with their agreement. Mr. Downing undertook that the children would not leave Madras till the disposal of the case. Mr. Pollard informed the Court that he had no specific evidence to tender against Mr. Miller except that he happened to be among the crowd.

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HIGH COURT.

SUIT BY MARCKS AND COMPANY.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit filed by Marcks and Coy., Ld., against Nawab Mahomed Lutfuddin, Khan Bahdur, to recover Rs. 1,78,020 with interest and costs.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Raghuvirya, Bhimji and Nagindass, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that in February 1905, they had sold a large diamond to His Excellency the late Nawab Zaffer Zung, of Hyderabad for Rs. 1,35,000. The late Nawab passed a writing for that amount promising to pay it in full within nine months. The plaintiffs made repeated demands to him for payment prior to his death in 1907 but nothing was realised. After his death, the plaintiffs made repeated demands on the defendant as the administrator of the late Nawab's estate, but he failed to pay.

The defendant in his written statement, pleaded among other things that this Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit which was time-barred and that the customs duty paid by the plaintiffs was on their own account.

Mr. Inverarity applied to the Court to have this suit transferred to the long causes list.

Mr. Jardine objected, and remarked that the written statement was filed for the purposes of delay.

After hearing Counsel, His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the suit as a short cause to the 7th April next.

POLICE NEWS.

DANGEROUS TRAM DRIVING.

Heavy Fine.

Before the Fourth Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs A. W. Lester (Chairman), and J. E. Davar, Inspector Spiers charged one Parashram Bapu, with having driven his tram-car in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public. The case for the prosecution was that about 6-15 p.m. on the 8th instant the accused was driving a tram car along Hornby Road near the junction of Hornby Road and Home Street towards Bori Bunder. Just there the road was being excavated on the west side of the tram lines and bamboo fencing had been placed along the edge of the excavation. This hardly left sufficient room for a carriage to pass between the lines and the fencing. Traffic at that time was congested and the accused's car was proceeding at the rate of about 14 miles an hour. In front and ahead of the car at a distance of about fifteen yards a victoria was being driven in the same direction along the narrow piece of road and two Parsi ladies were standing on the road against the fencing, apparently waiting for an opportunity to cross Home Street. The victoria was approaching them, and the tram was gaining on the victoria. The accused was ringing his bell, but was proceeding at the same speed, and it was only when he was quite close to the victoria and found that there was a possibility of an accident, that he appeared to have done his best to stop the car. It was however, too late for before the accused could stop, his car struck the victoria, causing it to swerve round and knock down a part of the bamboo railing. The Parsi ladies, who were standing there, narrowly escaped injury, for the victoria was almost upon them. It appeared that the accused slackened speed, only just before the impact, to two or three miles an hour. Mr. Bernard Trigge, who was passing, ran up to the spot and ascertained the accused's name with

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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HJM S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....S Stocken..... .....R I M
H I M S Redbreast..... Shuteer .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 15.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....B & P S N & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bombay Maru.....3398 Teranaka.....N Y Kaisha
City of Benares...2916 Greenham.....B & P S N & Co
Clan Mackinnon...3049 Backer J.....Finlay & Co
Corinth .....2369 Chadwick..... .....
Dwarka.....159 Moxon.....M M & Co
Elberlie .....2487 Whitefield.....T Morrison & Co
Goalpara.....1858 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Harpenden.....2602 Carmack...W & A Graham & Co
Harpeake.....2840 Daniels W & A Graham & Co
Itola .....3401 Hanywood.....M M & Co
Irish Monarch...2792 Rettine.....W & A Graham & Co
Kasara .....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Maryarita.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Nasrri .....911 Miers.....B & P S N & Co
Numani.....2870 Cingan.....T Morrison & Co
Quilos.....4942 Anderson.....M M & Co
Ruth.....2222 Schanbji...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Navaz.....2532 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1721 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Bovannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Salfordia.....2364 Stewart .....P & O S N & Co
Sirdhana .....2874 Austin.....M M & Co
T R Thomson...2261 Marshall.....W & A Graham & Co
Ventia .....2333 Pardon.....T Morrison & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Zoraster.....2376 Wickham.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Ventmoor	3214	Griffith	Port Said	15 3	W & A Graham & Co
B Bussano	2762	Borchall	Hull	18-3	Finlay & Co
C&R Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	23-3	P & O S N & Co
G Nuddea	1960	Logan	Stream	14-3	M M & Co
H President	2086	Jacabson	Zanzibar	15-3	A Strandis
N Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Liverpool	23'3	T Morr son & Co
M Stratheak	2802	Malville	Kobe	16-3	P & O Co
P Newholm	2194	Claske	Avenmouth	27-3	W & A Grahm & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Falcsera...N-F N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Saraswati...443 Ahmed...Karachi...5.3...Bo S N & Co L

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Silesia..3340 Radonicich..Triste..16-3..A L S N Co
4 Ischia.....2481 Belcito..Hongkong...17-8 F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia.....2334 Gillhuber...Trieste.....16-3 ... A L S N & Co
8 Earl of Douglas.....2761 Currie.....Antwerp 20-3 T Morrison & Co
10&11 Assaye...4359 Jones...Shanghai...16-3...P & O S N & Co
13 India...4184 Haddock...London.....26-3...P & O S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Harpeak s	Daniels	Barrow, Feb. 10
	Ellerslie s	Whitefield ...	Newport, Feb. 10
	Corinth s.....	Chadwick ...	Calcutta, Feb. 27
	Goalpara s	Whytehead...	Busohra, Mar. 4
	Alavi s.....	Hill	Jeddah, Mar. 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Massilia s.....	Thomson.....	Liverpool
	Beira s.....	Turner.....	Hull
	Pearlmoor s	Moffet	Hamburg
	Ventmoor s.....	Griffith	Port Said

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Tuesday :—

Steamer Bohemia, Gillhuber Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Bombay Maru for China.
" Savannah for Antwerp.
" Nurani for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," March 18

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via Intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 11-50 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants and ayahs must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9-30 a. m. sharp.

Adie, Mrs
Adie, 2 Misses
Allen, Mr H T
Allies, Mr W K
Alston, Lt R C W
Anastassiadi, Mr and Mrs S E
Anderson, Lt. A C
Atkinson, Lt F St J
Aubert, Mr and Mrs. A W
Aulift, Mr Mark
Baldwin, Major G M
Bell, Mr E A S
Bennett, Lt C D
Brasche, Mr and Mrs
Bredenkamp, Mrs W, child and infant
Bruce, Maj The Hon E G and Mrs
Bruce, Lt G C
Browning, Capt E R L
Bunz, Mr and Mrs, child, and 2 infants
Burlton, Major A R
Campbell, Lt W U M
Cassels, Major K S
Charles, Major J R E
Charington, Lt A C
Churchill, Lt W M
Clay, Lt Col C H
Coke, Major A H
Cortes, Lt Capt
Dennys, Lt G T
Digby, Lt T A
Daxbury, Mr and Mrs
Egerton, Capt J S
Egerton, Mr William
Elliss, Lt P W
Farquharson, Lt and Mrs C W
Ford, Major H B
Fraser, Major, F J
French, Mrs T H
Gannon, Lt J C R
Gough, Major and Mrs C H H
Gough, Lt G B
Halton, Capt E C
Hamilton, Mr
Hampden, Capt O R I
Hamilton Grace, Capt E S
Honnay, Lt D R
Howard, Lt.
Jaffries, Capt J W
Kemball, Major A G
Knox, Major E F
Lowson, Major O H
Lambert, Capt and Mrs A P
Leslie, Capt W S
Leslie, Mrs A
Lloyd, Lt D J B
Luffman, Mr and Mrs A M
Macartney, Lt F A
Maitland, Capt G R
Mande, Capt E A
Marshall, Lt A
Martin, Capt J
Maxwell, Mr W L
MacLaren, Dr Miss A
Molloy, Lt
Oldham, Lt W S
Peliti, Mr G
Paterson, Lt R H
Pilkington, Mrs G E
Pope, Lt D F
Prothero, Mr and Mrs M
Renton, Major R R
Roweroft, Capt C H
Rouse, Mr and Mrs A X W
Ryberg, Miss T
Sanders, Capt A E
Saunders, Lt M
Sinkinson, Lt E H
Scott, Lt E J Cerse
Shillidy, Revd and Mrs J
Streel, Capt H
Street, Capt H E
Stretell, Capt
Strahan, Col and Mrs G
Suffen, Mr E C
Tchitkine, Mr S
Thomas, Lt T J G
Todd, Capt O E
Turner, Lt G
Tahourdin, Capt S M
Traill, Lt W S
Velisaratos, Mrs
Vredenbourg, Mr E W
Walker, Capt G H
Walker, Lt E P
Wallach, Mr
Watson, Major L A
Wendland, Von Baron
Wheeler, Mr H G
Whitney, Mr A
Wetherall, Lt
Weissmann, Revd and Mrs
Wilson, Lt H M
Wilson, Lt T A A
Wigley, Mrs E G
Wodehouse, Major and Mrs E J P
Young, Mrs F de B

MR. JAMES RAMSAY MONTAGU BUTLER, son of the Master of Trinity, and president of the Cambridge Union Society, has added to his many classical triumphs by winning Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek ode. The Craven University scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Henry Evans Foster.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 16th March, 1910.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LORDS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S resolution with regard to the reform of the House of Lords is less likely to be received with favour than would one based on the recommendations of the Committee he presided over in 1908. Those recommendations said nothing of election by County Councils and Corporations, and we doubt if the elective principle will be approved to the extent his Lordship desires. It is impossible, says Lord Rosebery, to overlook the fact of the country returning a majority of 125, violently opposed to the existence of the Lords. But we fear the distinguished statesman overstates his case, when he speaks of the above majority as being even opposed, let alone violently opposed, to the continuance of the Upper House. Not even Mr. Asquith would seriously assert that the election would justify him in sweeping away the Second Chamber. What he asked for, when the appeal of the country was made, was for such a majority as would enable him to agree to a limitation of their veto. And we do not think Mr. Asquith imagine he has the majority he wished for. It has been clearly shown that during the electoral compaign the people scarsely interested themselves in the subject of the Peers. Ruminating over the conflict, the other day, a correspondent, who had been much of the fight, in various constituencies, pointed out, that in London, in the Midlands, in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the subject, after a time, was tacitly dropped both by Liberals and Conservatives In the counties it was scarsely raised. The working man was eager to ask questions about dear food and occasionally about pension and land policy, "but he was bored to death with talk about the liberties of England, the rights of the Commons and the dictatorship of the Peers." It is admitted that a few constituencies in the north of England and in Scotland showed a little interest in the subject, but the general attitude was sheer apathy. This being the case, Mr. Asquith cannot but realise that if he had pressed the resolutions he has now in contemplation, the Lords had nothing to do but wait. "The cards are all in their hands and they will never consent to a scheme which will reduce Britain constitutionally to the level of Bulgaria or Greece." What is wanted is an effective Second Chamber, the minimum of change that can be combined with efficiency.

As we anticipated the Lords have made the first move, but Lord Rosebery's resolution is not calculated to create a Second Chamber which will be both competent and popular. We believe that, had his Lordship adhered to the lines of his own Committee, there would have been a better prospect of the reform of the Lords coming from within and of his resolution being carried with practical unanimity. It will be remembered that the Rosebery Committee came to the conclusion that save in the case of Peers of the Blood Royal it was undesirable that the possession of a Peerage should, of itself, give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. They accepted the principle that qualification should be the main test for admission, holding that the best guarantee for the satisfactory performance of legislative duties lay in the experience of affairs derived from the tenure of high and responsible office or from active service in public life. To provide for the adequate representation of the hereditary Peerage, they recommended that all hereditary Peers, including those of Scotland and Ireland, should be formed into an electoral body for the purpose of electing two hundred from among their number to sit and vote as Lords of Parliament and that these representative Peers should sit, not for life, as in the case of the Irish Peerage, but for a Parliament, as in the case of that of Scotland. Supposing this plan were adopted the number of Lords of Parliament would be something under four hundred and would consist of three Peers of the Blood Royal, two hundred elected by the hereditary Peers, ten Spiritual Lords of Parliament, five Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, with an annual addition of four life-Peers, up to the number of forty. This would provide a sufficiently strong working Chamber, but to add, as has been suggested elsewhere, a batch of new Peers with each Parliament so as to give the Second Chamber the same political colour as the Lower House, would be add to the uselessness of the institution and render it utterly incapable of carrying out the duties expected of it.

Lord Rosebery was wise to urge the House not to be afraid of new principles which would give them life and strength and gain the confidence of the country. But handing over the election of Senators to County Councils and Corporations, or any other association of Bumbledom, will neither give the House strength nor secure for it the confidence of the country. The House as it at present exists would be preferable to one elected by Corporations and Councils which are not so free of political bias as they ought to be and not composed of men of more than average intelligence. Moreover, a merely representative character is not the only thing required for the Upper House of any Legislature. The present House has an unbroken tradition of practically six centuries. It provides a desirable element of dignity in the conduct of public affairs and preserves a level of debate, which, as we recently observed, "is often sadly wanting in the oratorical scuffles in the Lower House. More important still, the House of Lords, realising the anomaly of its composition, is actually less of a check upon the people's will than any Second Chamber that could be substituted for it, for it has always known when to retire gracefully." Lord Rosebery believes that once the Lords have been bled to death Government's followers would refuse reform—that is: deprive them of their power of veto and let them remain for the very reason that a stronger Second Chamber would be a more effectual check on hasty or ill-considered legislation. To empower County Councils and Corporations to elect even a handful of Lords of Parliament would be to open the door to the professional politician, to impair the dignity of the Chamber and the English people would view with mistrust the possibility of the withdrawal from public life of men whose sole aim is to do disinterested service to their country without hope of office or reward, direct or indirect. The hereditary principle, so far as was recommended by the Rosebery Committee, should be preserved, for, although in defensible perhaps from the point of pure logic, does ensure the presence in the Legislature of men who do not owe their seats "to the necessity of flattering the public prejudices or delusions of the day or of endorsing that large political bribery which under modern conditions finds a necessary place in the programmes of all political parties." To abolish the hereditary principle altogether would tend, as Lord Rosebery says of the projected Government resolutions, is to shake the faith of the Empire in the stability of our institutions.

PROGRESS OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

THOSE who look forward to the time when fuller recognition has been given to the necessity of far more emigration from England and far more British immigration into the colonies, necessarily seek to find which of the overseas possessions promises to give the best returns for the value of the life and labour sent to them. It is difficult to ascertain this, for not only are the conditions entirely different in almost every one but the difficulty of making comparisons is heightened by the fact that the information is so buried in blue books that it is almost impossible not to miss some all-important factor. This is merely because there is too much decentralisation in the compilation of the reports and the general review is generally absent. In this matter India, even weighted down with blue books as it is, and Crown Colonies are in a better position, for a feature of the administration of both is the annual summary report. The latest to be issued is that by the Chartered Company of Rhodesia which is rightly looked upon as one of the most hopeful places of the future. The belief of its great founder has already been justified as each succeeding report has shown, and that the public recognises the fact is proved by the ever-increasing number of persons who apply to the Company's Offices for information which may help them to determine to east the die and leave the old country. Very many of these are satisfied and during 1909 they took up a large portion of the 1,336,973 acres which were sold and another 162,000 acres were applied for. This entailed a new settled population of 863 persons.

The agricultural industry in Southern Rhodesia has made great progress during the past year. A plentiful rainfall was followed by excellent harvests. The acreage under cultivation has very largely increased. The importation of breeding stock continues, and the quality of the cattle shows a marked improvement. The higher standard of the comfort discernible on the majority of farms, the new dwellings and farm buildings, the larger herds and new implements and machinery, represent a material measure of increased prosperity. One of the most important events of the year has been the purchase by the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company of 400,000 acres of ranching land in Southern Rhodesia, after personal examination by a highly qualified expert. For many years a number of authorities have expressed most favourable opinions in regard to the possibilities of cattle-raising in Rhodesia, and it is satisfactory that these opinions have been confirmed in so practical a manner by such an undeniable authority. The establishment in Rhodesia of an important undertaking of this character must prove of great benefit to the country. It will be the means of introducing valuable breeds of cattle, and will provide a ready and expanding market to which breeders may look for the sale of their stock. The land acquired by the Lemco and Oxo Company is ranching land which the Director of Land Settlement did not consider to be suitable for close settlement under the Company's ordinary conditions. Another good prospect is to be found in the extension of the railway which will permit of practical steps being taken to grow cotton in the northern districts where the soil and climate are peculiarly suited for this form of agriculture. The varieties which have been tried have given proof of this and have been most favourably received in Lancashire and the British Cotton Growing Association is ready to give all the assistance in its power. In addition the minerals, at one time the sole source of wealth of the country, improve in production each year, and the recent report is therefore the most satisfactory that has been issued and the progress should attract even more settlers than before to occupy the land.

HINT TO CALABASH GROWERS.

AMONG minor industries which are possible in India, there seems no reason why the manufacture of calabash pipes should not take a place. The calabash pipes, which for some time have been popular in England, are made from the fruit of a South African plant, but seeing that the calabash is extensively cultivated in India, there seems no reason why some of the profit, while the fashion lasts, should not come this way. That it will be a fairly extended fashion, there are sufficient signs. It originated in England after the Boer War—the calabash pipe being an invention of the Boers—and has been very popular there ever since. It is now extending itself to the United States where our Yankee friends have received it with favour. When they take up a thing, as we all know, they take it up with enthusiasm, so that the market for calabash pipes is likely to be considerably extended. This, unless gourd cultivation is widely taken up in America, should be an opportunity for India to step in and take a share of the trade. Without having smoked a calabash, one believes that it makes a cool and sweet-smoking pipe, and though its appearance is hardly beautiful, it has something of the curious and fantastic which commends it to those who love novelties. The marketable qualities of the calabash were realised many years ago by the Boers and it is reported that they attempted to establish a monopoly by preventing the exportation of seed.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

IT is difficult to get at the exact truth about the Navy, for there seems no possibility of agreement as to what is and what is not efficiency. Lord Charles Beresford would not be Lord Charles Beresford if he admitted the Navy Estimates to be adequate, and no Minister would be tolerated who did not declare that he maintained the Two Power Standard. But until we hear Mr. McKenna's explanation it is impossible to say whether the shortcomings recently detailed by the Imperial Maritime League have been made good. The League asserts that sea training has been diminished to a degree utterly compatible with naval efficiency and national safety, that we have not even a One-Power Standard of destroyers and we have at Home and actually available only thirty medium and small cruisers against forty German. After hearing Mr. McKenna's speech it is probable Germany will increase her building programme, but having made the declaration that Great Britain will not fall behind, there seems little possibility of any retrenchment of expenditure on armaments for years to come.

BABA PREMANANDA BHARATI starts from Madras for America on Friday.

THE death is announced of Li Ching Hsi, the Viceroy of Szechuan.

THE post of Director of Fisheries, Bengal, having been abolished, Mr. Alimad has reverted to the Magistrateship of Bankura.

MR. J. N. ROBERTSON, of the Enrolled List, has been appointed Accountant General of Post and Telegraphs.

THE Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is shortly going home on leave.

COLONEL Green, I. M. S. Professor of Midwifery, Calcutta Medical College, takes eight months' leave. Captain Leicester will officiate. Major O'Keanely becomes joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, in place of Captain Leicester.

INFORMATION has been received in Rangoon that the railway line near Zoyawady is badly sinking and the earth washing away, and that it is unsafe for trains to pass through. The mails by the down mail and the express trains will be transhipped.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta has issued a manifesto regarding the appointment of police court pleaders' clerks. Each clerk shall be given a card to be renewed each year. The Court Registrar will test the clerks' knowledge of English before issuing the cards.

THE Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution completes its jubilee this year, and the Prince of Wales has consented to preside at a public dinner to commemorate the valuable work it has accomplished.

THE Rev. T. G. Wyatt, Vicar of Haywards Heath, has promised to present half a sovereign, the price of a pair of boots, to every member of the local company of the Church Lads' Brigade who joins the Territorials.

AT Steeple Ashton Brewster Sessions the report of Superintendent Scott stated that there had been no case of drunkenness during the year, and that had been the record for several years past. The division has a population of 2,500 people; there are thirteen licensed houses; and the last case of drunkenness was heard in May, 1905, nearly six years ago. It is believed that this is the only petty sessional division in England that possesses such a clean record in sobriety for so many years in succession.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOXING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

FRED Welsh had a further chance to re-establish himself this week, when the National Sporting Club offered a purse of £1,500 for a contest between the Welshman and Packy McFarland. The American was willing, but Welsh would have none of it, his excuse being that he could get a bigger offer. Sportsmen here are disappointed, to say the least, whilst the "Sporting Life" makes the following caustic comment. "Welsh's friends will be forced to the unpleasant conclusion that bluffing and not fighting is his metier."

The defeat of Battling Nelson by the man he boasted he would relegate to the wood pile, has given English "sports" something to talk about. Incidentally it illustrates that modesty even in champions may prevent being placed in a foolish position. Nelson proved himself game to the core, and as it is not playing the game to kick a man who is down, it is as well not to refer further to his wild talk. It is rather strange that the lightweight championship of the world should have been held by a Dane, while the name of his conqueror Wolgast does not suggest the English-speaking race.

We are in a pretty pickle regarding the heavy-weight championship, and well-wishers of English boxing are hoping that Lord Lonsdale's Cup will not be put up for competition at present. The winner of the belts for the feather-light, and middle-weights are all right, but it is recognised that our best heavy-weight would not stand much chance against some American middle-weights who could be named. The defeat of Ian Hague (his second in a week) by Jewey Smith has further complicated matters, as the latter was recently badly trounced by Willie Lewis, the American welter-weight.

Mention of Willie Lewis recalls his contest with his namesake Harry at Paris last Saturday. The latter looked like bringing off a knockout several times during the first half of the contest, but Willie improved after the fifteenth round, and did well right up to the 25th, when Harry again brought his rival to the boards. The referee's decision, a draw, did not meet with general approval, and Harry certainly had the

PEDESTRIANISM.

It looks as though the Indoor Marathon Race at the Agriculture Hall, London, will be a success. Many prominent athletes wanted to compete J. Price, the Powderhall Marathon winner, who does not fancy indoor work being about the only notable non-entrant. The selected cracks for the race are A. Aldridge, an ex-amateur ten miles flat and cross-country champion, C. W. Cardiner, the conqueror of Dorando, J. Lynch and P. Fegan of Ireland, A. Haddow of Scottand, W. Swan of Wales, and L. Bouchard of France. If these seven toe the line on March 19th, we ought to see a fine race and picking the winner will be a difficult task.

That bright little paper, "The Athletic Field," recently referred to the ability of J. Donaldson, the latest Australian phenominal sprinter, and his ability to run 100 yards in 10 secs. and a half mile inside 2 mins. Frank Hewitt, holder of the world's half-mile record of 1min. 53⅘secs. for a professional, was also credited with a record of 9⅘secs. for 100 yards, and there are others. The greatest example of all, however, is that of Steve Farrel of America, who won two Sheffield handicaps under the names of Early and Donovan. His record of 9 3/5secs. is a bit doubtful, but there can be no question that he was well able to do 10secs. for the hundred, while he was generally recognised as equal to 48secs. for 440 yards and 1min. 55secs. for the half-mile.

ROWING.

It is refreshing to hear such words as Dr. J. F. Furnival made use of recently. He is now over 80 years of age, but still takes an active part in the sport he has done so much to foster. Ernest Barry is progressing nicely in his training for his world's sculling championship match. The Putney man is not lacking in confidence, for in a signed article he wrote recently, he expressed his belief in his ability to regain the championship for England, after a lapse of 35 years. Barry will take three racing shells to the Zambesi with him, and they will be 27 feet long, 10¾ inches broad, and 6 inches deep, the material for the outer skin being Mexican cedar.

FOOTBALL.

The third round of the English Cup on Saturday afforded a capital chance to compare the relative strength of the clubs in the First and Second Leagues and the Southern League. It may be said at once that the First Leaguers did not distinguish themselves, for though seven of the teams were from the premier division, only two now remain to contest the next round. Aston Villa is the club most favourably placed in the First League, while Manchester City is neck and neck with Derby County for Second Division honours. Thus when the Manchester players had to visit Villa Park, most of the 45,000 spectators expected to see the home side win easily. It was a great performance on the part of Manchester to prevail (2 goals to 1), and should they manage to beat Swindon in the fourth round, they will not lack support for final honours. Newcastle United and Everton are the First League teams still left in and the former club is much fancied to at last win. They beat Blackburn Rovers in convincing fashion (3 to 1) and the 55,000 spectators were much impressed. From the present outlook, the semi-finals are likely to be contested by Everton, Newcastle, Barnsley and either Manchester City or Swindon.

A STRONG TEAM.

Followers of "Soccer" in South Africa can look forward to seeing some great football during the tour of the team which is going out under the auspices of the Football Association. So far the chosen players are: Hardy (Liverpool) and Lievesley (Sheffield United) goalkeepers; Hayes (Manchester United) and Crompton (Blackburn) backs; Wedlock (Bristol City) and Richards (Derby) half-backs; A. Berry (Oxford and Everton), E. D. G. Wright (Cambridge and Hull), W. J. Woodward (Chelsea) Fleming (Swindon), Holley (Sunderland) and Hibbert (Bury) forwards. One back, one forward and two half-backs have still to be selected, so that when the team is complete, it will certainly be the strongest which has ever gone from these shores.

RUGBY.

Gloucestershire and Kent had a rare struggle for the championship of the South, Midlands and West, the former gaining the day by two tries to one. This entitles the winners to meet either Northumberland or Yorkshire in the final for the County Championship of England, with the prospects of the honour going to the Westerners.

Next to the match referred to, the most important of recent fixtures was the Harlequin vs. Oxford University match. Neither fifteen was at full strength, but the football was really good. The Harlequins soon scored, but this infused great dash into the Dark Blues who played up so well that they were able to deprive the Harlequins of their unbeaten record, the game ending with the score 12 points to 5 in favour of Oxford. Thus the Harlequins have not long survived Newport as the only unbeaten team.

THE TURF.

Some of our jockeys did a bit of training for the flat racing season by dancing into the wee small hours at the Jockeys' Ball at Newmarket on Wednesday. Others are keeping fit by indulging in winter sports in Switzerland, Danny Maher, J. H. Martin, and W. Griggs being among the latter. The three named competed in a race at St. Moritz, a few days ago, which was not under Jockey Club Rules, though horses played a part in it. The course was on ice, and attached to the horses were ropes and bars, to which two ladies, shod with skis, had to hang. The final heat ended in Griggs just getting his mount home ahead in front of Maher, the event creating great excitement.

Several Grand National candidates have been performing in public lately, but only Leinster claims much support. The old chaser named ran very well in the Andover Steeplechase at Newbury, and though beaten by Odor, jumped so well that his admirers for the Grand National are hopeful. It needs a great jumper to get over the Aintree obstacles, so that any animal likely to stand up is worth support. Still there is no reason to alter the opinions expressed when the weights appeared, and the chances of Judas, Caubeen and Shady Girl are good.

IN GENERAL.

The amateur figure skating championship of England was decided at Prince's Club this week, when J. K. Greg again qualified to hold the Swedish Cup.

H. W. Stevenson made a break of 464 on Wednesday, whilst Diggle was seen to great advantage in making one of 596.

The Oxford and Cambridge Hockey match on Wednesday produced a keen struggle, the former winning by 5 goals to 4.

The Adams Shield, which represents the Amateur Gymnastic Championship of Great Britain and Ireland, was competed for on Saturday, when the Birmingham team beat the Northampton Poly of London by 65 1/2 points to 43 1/2 points.

Ireland proved too strong for Wales in the International Hockey match at Abergavenny the visitors winning by 6 goals to 0.

Stevenson failed badly in his effort to concede Iman 4,500 points in 18,000 up, the latter winning by nearly 4,000 points.

English and Welsh amateurs tried conclusions under Association rules last Saturday, the former proving successful by 6 goals to 0.

It was only in the last few minutes of the game that Farnfield scored the goal which enabled Oxford to beat Cambridge in the thirty-seventh annual: "Soccer" match by 2 goals to 1.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., presided, and consideration was given to a Government Resolution forwarding a copy of the Town Planning Bill, and inviting criticisms and suggestions, if any, from the Trustees.

On the last occasion it was resolved to request the Chairman to draft a letter in reply to the Government resolution. The draft was as follows:

"To the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution, No. 79, of 8th January 1910, I am directed to state that in the opinion of the Trustees there is no need to apply the Act to Bombay Island. The Trustees think that the object in view can be equally well attained if the Act is primarily limited to the Mofussil, Government reserving to themselves power to apply particular sections of it to particular areas in Bombay City on the joint request of the Improvement Trust and the Corporation. Such a request would be made in cases in which it is impracticable to provide the laying out of such areas to the best advantage of the community, under either the Bombay City Municipal Act or the City of Bombay Improvement Act. Under the former, the Municipality can and do lay outlines of roads on their maps and prohibit building on the land required for such projected roads; but they have no such power to prescribe users for the land in the vicinity of these roads and to compensate owners for any loss such prescription may cause them as it is understood may be conferred by the Town Planning Act as one of the incidents of a Town Planning Scheme. Again the Municipality have no such power to redistribute ownership and to levy a development tax from the owners benefited by a development scheme as is conferred by sections 11 and 13 of the Bill and no such power to vary the provisions of the existing by-laws as is conferred by clause 55 (3) of the English Act, which might well be adopted in the Indian Bill. The Improvement Trust are in a slightly better position as regards prescription of users and redistribution of ownerships. They can indeed secure the object aimed at by acquiring the land concerned under their Street Schemes, but this is an extremely expensive process and the Trust are not in a position to undertake any further schemes beyond those to which they are already committed. But if the suggestion made in para. 1 above is accepted by Government, the above said powers can be conferred upon the Trust or the Municipality in respect of any areas in which the want of such powers is found to be a hindrance to the proper development of those areas; and the fact that the application of the Act is thus confined to suitable areas in Bombay will greatly facilitate the drafting of the Bill which will be a very difficult matter if the whole Act is to apply at once to places so widely different as Bombay City and the Mofussil.

As regards the provisions of the Act itself the Trustees request that an opportunity for further discussion be given to them after such modifications, excisions and additions as may recommend themselves to Government on a first consideration of the opinions now recorded have been effected. So little is said in the Bill with regard to the details of procedure in respect of modification of schemes, redistribution, valuation and compensation that the Trustees find it difficult to form an opinion as to whether the Act will work smoothly or not, but they have no hesitation in strongly pressing for the following changes:—(1) procedure in the preparation of schemes should be indicated in a Schedule similar to the fifth Schedule of the English Act; (2) the effect of redistribution with the necessary transfer of interests from pooled to allotted plots should be declared in the Act; (3) the machinery to be employed for valuation and redistribution should be more particularly described; (4) the general principles to be followed in distributing the incidence of any development tax should be clearly explained; and (5) valuation should be made by an arbitrator quite independent of Government or the Local Authority. The Trust strongly disapprove of any valuation by a Local Authority itself and of the provisions of section 13 (2) of the Bill. No land in Bombay can be valued on a basis of more present user."

The Chairman moved that the draft reply be adopted.

To this Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that the following reply be forwarded to Government:—"That having carefully considered the Town Planning Bill, the Board are of opinion:—(a) That the measure is confiscatory in its character and calculated to destroy all just and fair rights and interests in private property while provoking the greatest discontent in the City and Presidency of Bombay; (b) that it is highly expedient to withdraw the Bill and replace it by another which, while achieving the good object the Government has in view, shall at the same time deal equitably with rights and interests and private property owners; (c) that the substituted Bill shall in no way apply to the City of Bombay except to such outlying parts of it as still remain unbuilt upon; (d) and, lastly, that the only local authority which should be recognised for the City of Bombay shall be the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

On being put to vote the amendment was rejected and the Chairman's draft was adopted.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S IDEAS.

Refutation by Lord Morley

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Lord Rosebery in moving the resolutions with regard to the Reform of Lords, dwelt on the splendid history of the House. It was impossible, however, he said, to overlook the fact of the country returning a majority of 125 violently opposed to their existence.

He urged the introduction of an elective principle, not a popular election, but an election by County Councils and Corporations. Nothing, said his Lordship, could be more preposterous or more illogical than Mr. Asquith's proposals to combine the abolition of their powers with Reform. He believed that once the Lords had been bled to death, the Government's followers would refuse Reform.

He argued that the practical abolition of the Lords would eventually place the Crown also in a precarious position. The Government resolutions would shake the faith of all the Dominions in the stability of our institutions and the stability of the race on which the continuity of Empire depended.

Lord Rosebery added in conclusion that he hoped his resolution would be passed without a division before Easter. They must not be afraid of new principles which would give them life and strength and would gain the confidence of the country.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the discussion on Lord Rosebery's motion, Lord Morley said it was inexpedient to discuss Reform till provision had been made for settling the differences between the two Houses. The Government did not contemplate a single-Chamber system, but the predominance of the House of Commons must be indisputable. If the Lords only steered clear of exorbitant pretension in the matter of Finance, they might have faced the election with more composure than they could now. Pretensions to secure strength and efficiency were merely an attempt to take back the extension of the popular electoral power, which was one of the glories of the country. Strength and efficiency instead of lessening would multiply the chances of friction between the two Houses, because of the increase of Conservative leaning.

Lord Onslow said he hoped the Debate would lead to suggestions from overseas as to how the dominions could be best represented in the Lords.

Lord Northcote, Lord Dunmore, Lord Fortescue and Lord Ribblesdale continued the Debate. While not opposing Lord Rosebery they demurred to the abolition of the hereditary basis.

LATER.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at the City Liberal Club last night, said to leave the question of the Reform of the Lords to the Opposition would result in political disaster, and death and damnation to the Liberal party.

The Government's view was that the Second Chamber must not be constitutionally debarred from a chance of having a progressive majority. The solution could be found in election on a democratic basis. Whatever was done now regarding the powers of the Lords was preparatory and without prejudice to the full consideration of Reform. The Government meant to regularise the financial position by re-imposing the taxes of the Budget. They would shirk neither issue.

THE BUDGET.

Consideration Before the Recess.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, replying to Lord Hugh Cecil, said Government intended to pass the Budget before the spring recess.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A Johannesburg telegram states that Mr. Gandhi and 12 Indians have arrived from Natal. It is noteworthy that they were not arrested at the frontier under the Registration Act.

GERMANY AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Step towards Autonomy.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the German Reichstag the Chancellor announced that a bill was being drafted to extend the constitution of Alsace-Lorraine in the direction of autonomy.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Khartoum.

GRAND NATIONAL SCRATCHING.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Cackler has been scratched for the Grand National.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. McKenna's Explanation.

"AN UNREAL PROGRAMME."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Mr. McKenna, in introducing the Navy estimates said that nothing but the imperious necessity of safeguarding the security of the country would justify the amount. He hoped to be able to shew that it was neither excessive nor insufficient. The two ships building for Australia and New Zealand were not included in the estimates. Five battleships of the new programme would be completed in January 1913 and our absolute superiority in Dreadnoughts was secured to March 1913.

The two-Power standard was maintained. With the colonial battleships, there would be fifteen ships of the Dreadnought type under construction simultaneously, which should remove the impression that Britain was falling behind in power of construction. He regretted that he was not able to hold out any hope that there would be any future decline in the estimates so long as Foreign Powers availed themselves of the best materials, which as they became daily more effective, were daily more costly. In any case Britain could not afford to fall behind.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the Debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Lee complained not so much of the programme as of its unreality, no proper provision being made to carry it out. He denied that we were maintaining absolutely the two-Power standard in battleships.

Mr. Barnes said the Government had surrendered its policy of economy. The Labour members refused responsibility for the expenditure.

The Liberal member, Mr. Harvey, protested against the piling up of armaments.

Lord Charles Beresford said the estimates were utterly inadequate. He urged a loan of sixty-eight millions. He said that two distinguished officers wrote to the Defence Committee that the trade routes were not properly defended.

Mr. McKenna said Lord Charles Beresford was not justified in saying that here or elsewhere.

Lord Charles challenged him to produce the letters, declaring that one of the writers had been sent out to a foreign station for calling attention to the matter.

Mr. McKenna replied that that was absolutely unfounded. Lord Charles reiterated the statement.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

No Decrease in Imports Expected.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir E. Sassoon, said the Government of India did not anticipate any serious diminution in the importation of silver on private account. Hitherto the effect of the duty on the price of silver had been extremely small.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

Profits Swallowed Up.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The profits of the North-German Lloyd are three times as great as in 1908. No dividend has been declared because the money is required for depreciation and repairs, etc.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Wages Dispute.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The strike of firemen of all railways, west of Chicago, has been ordered for midnight. The dispute concerns wages and promotion. It involves 150,000 miles and will tie up every freight and passenger train from Chicago to the Pacific.

THE TEST MATCH.

England's Handsome Victory.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the final test match at Capetown, South Africa, following on, were all out in the second innings for 327, of which Faulkner was responsible for 99. England scored 16 for one wicket, thus winning the match by nine wickets.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the International Association match at Cardiff, England beat Wales by one goal to nil.

RACING AT HOME.

Lincolnshire Handicap Result.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Lincolnshire handicap was run at Lincoln this afternoon with the following result :—

Cinderello..... 1
Forerunner II..... 2
Norman III..... 3

Twenty-seven ran.

The race was won by a neck with two lengths between second and third.

Betting at the start was :—

9 to 1 against Cinderello.
40 to 1 against Forerunner II.
33 to 1 against Norman III.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

Canada's Difficult Position.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A Washington telegram states that President Taft and his advisers are considering the question of the enforcement of maximum or minimum tariff against Canada and French. It is believed that the minimum is applicable to France, but in view of Canada's concessions to France under the recent treaty, the possibility of the application of minimum to Canada is most doubtful.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Excellent Health Reported.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

King Edward who is at Biarritz is enjoying excellent health. Bad weather prevents His Majesty from taking the usual out-door exercise.

S. S. "ACARA" AGROUND.

Lloyd's Quotation.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Sixty guineas per cent. is quoted on Lloyd's on the steamer "Acara" which is ashore at Diamond Island.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 15.

A telegram has been received by the Principal Port Officer from the Port Officer at Bassein stating that s. s. "ACARA" (new boat) belonging to Mr. J. M. Wood of Liverpool was stranded on Sunday night on the west side of Diamond Island bound for Europe with a cargo of rice from Bassein. There was a hole in her forward tank and other tanks were filling. Tugs and cargo boats were at once despatched to the "Acara's" assistance. Details of how the accident happened are not yet received. Direct communication is maintained with the vessel by means of the semaphore on Diamond Island and wireless telegraphy to the mainland.

Notice, issued by the Port Officer to-day, says that the latest report is that the vessel's bottom is giving way and she has two feet of water in No. 1 bilge. It is reported that arrangements have been concluded with the Lloyds with regard to salvage.

THE TURBULENT MOHMANDS.

Amir's Strong Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 15.

It is stated that the Amir recently despatched two batteries and two detachments of Cavalry and four Infantry Regiments to Kudda Khel Mohmands demanding from them the surrender of the men who recently raided into his territory. The Mohmands gave up fifty raiders who were brought down to Jellalabad in chains and executed. The man who fired at the Amir is reported to be still in prison.

LADY MINTO'S VISIT TO BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MARCH 15.

Lady Minto arrived here this morning at 11. Her Excellency was received at the Benares Cantonment Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares and Mr. Lovett the Commissioner. Her Excellency is staying at the Nadesar House of the Benares Maharaja and will probably leave to-morrow evening. Lady Minto is on a private visit to Benares.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

The Amount of Costs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The total cost of the "Englishman" libel suit, although the damage has been reduced to Rs. 1,500 will exceed Rs. 15,000, and it is probable that a movement will be set on foot in a couple of days to raise the amount by public subscription.

The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is moving in the "Englishman" libel case and will shortly issue an appeal for subscriptions to raise the costs for the case.

MASULIPATAM POLITICAL BURGLARY.

Appeal Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

In the political Burglarly case the Masulipatam Sessions Judge yesterday confirmed the sentence on the first accused B. Seshagiri Rao and acquitted second accused Rajeswara Rao.

THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

Mysterious Disappearance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

Shortly after s. s. "Mongolia" arrived in Fremantle on 1st instant, it was learned that a sensational and mysterious event had occurred between Colombo and Fremantle, it being nothing less than the disappearance from the liner of the H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur who was proceeding on a health trip" to New Zealand. It appears that on Friday night the 25th February the Prince, who was a young man, resident in England and recovering from a stroke of paralysis, was sitting on the deck after dinner apparently in the best of health, enjoying the cool of the evening after the somewhat trying heat of the day. His nurse left him for a few minutes and on returning the Prince was nowhere to be seen. The nurse at once reported to Commander Preston who ordered a complete search of the ship to be made which was done, but without result.

R.I.M.S. "Northbrook" leaves Rangoon on Thursday for Madras to which port she conveys the Government launch "Tamil." The "Northbrook" then proceeds to the Sandheads picking up the Government launch "Panther" which she conveys to Bombay where she will remain until further orders.

THE FRONTIER RAID.

Sharp Fighting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

News from Bannu states that the affair in which Captain Stirling of the 57th Rifles was killed on the 11th instant involved some sharp fighting. It appears that a raiding party about thirty strong consisting chiefly of Mahsuds and led by one of Mullah Powindahs crossed the border into British Territory. They were hemmed in at Pahar Kel near the frontier line by the Border Millitary Police and the District Police numbering forty-five. The gang took up a defensive position in a Mosque and could not be disledged. A detachment of troops arrived from Bannu just after dark and it was decided to throw a strong cordon round the village and wait till the morning before delivering an attack. About 9 p.m. the raiders suddenly opened a rapid fire during which Captain Stirling was shot dead. They then made a dash and broke through the cordon. A fight on a small scale followed and the Mahsuds were scattered under cover of darkness. Eight of them were killed or died of their wounds and three others who had been wounded were captured. The losses of the troops and police were five killed in addition to Captain Stirling.

THE TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MARCH 15.

Last noon there was a meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council when Dewan Rajagopalachari presided. Eight members were present. The Agricultural Loans Regulation Amendment Bill, the Land Conservancy Regulation Amendment Bill, the Public Gambling Regulation Amendment Bill, and the Town Improvement Conservancy Regulation Amendment Bill were reported as having become laws. Reports of the Select Committees on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and the Factories Bill, were considered finally by the Council and reserved for final reading. The Weights and Measures Bill, the Forest Regulation Amendment Bill, and the Land Acquisition Regulation of Amendment Bill were finally passed by the Council.

K. Anandarow, Head Sirkar Vakil, moved for permission to introduce a Bill to amend the High Court Regulations by which he proposed to raise the Appellate Jurisdiction division of the bench of the High Court in Civil Suits from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. He further moved that the Bill be considered as having passed all stages till the final passing. The motion was agreed to.

The Council then dispersed.

TIBETAN RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

A rumour was current last week that the Tahsi Lama was following the example of the Dalai Lama by seeking refuge in India, but it is now certain that he himself remained quietly at Shigatze.

THE LAHORE SEDITIOUS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 15.

Judgment in the cases against Kishan Singh and Lal Chand Falak the two remaining accused in the Lahore Sedition cases which was to be pronounced to-day will now be delivered on 22nd inst.

The case against Bhai Parma Nand will be taken up on the 19th, when Jaswant Rai, late Proprietor and Editor of the *Punjabi* will be examined for the defence.

THE MADRAS GLASS FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

The Government of Madras has passed an order on the application of the Madras Glass Works, Ltd., for a free grant of fuel for use in its factory. The Director of Industries supported the Company's request and Government have sanctioned a free grant to the Company of half the wood used in its furnaces during the first two years of its working.

THE BUDH GAYA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 15.

A representative meeting of Buddhists was held on the platform of Shwe Dagon Pagoda on Sunday in connection with the Budh Gaya Rest House case. The meeting declared itself deeply grieved at the adverse decision of the Calcutta High Court, especially at the order for the removal of the images from the Rest House in which it was permitted by Buddhist scriptures to keep them. It was resolved that a general meeting be convened no receipt of a copy of the judgment.

FATAL FIRES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

A fire of extensive dimensions broke out last night in six godowns belonging to M. G. Begg, a rich Turkish merchant. The fire broke out at 11-30 last night and was brought under control early this morning. The damage is estimated at one lakh and is believed not to have covered by insurance.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

There were no less than four fires in Calcutta and the total loss does not exceed thirty thousand rupees. Four lives are, however, reported to have been lost.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Prince D'Orleans left for Darjeeling to-day and is expected back on the 17th.

Mr. Anthony Rothschild and the Hon'ble Mr. O. Guest left for Burma. Lady Eileen Elliot accompanied by Mrs. Crooke Lawless left for Dehra Dun rejoining the Viceregal party later on at Agra.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF EUROPEAN LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Collinga Bazar Police are enquiring into the sudden death of a European lady on Sunday. The lady's relatives alleged an assault by husband over a private quarrel. "Post mortem" disclosed no injuries. Medical opinion is reserved pending chemical analysis. Deceased's husband is employed in the Home Department.

THE EAST BENGAL COUNCIL.

Excise Bill Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 14.

Messrs. Kershaw, Lyon, Melitus, Kennedy, Nathan, Sharp, Campbell, Banks, and Gwyther explained the different heads of the Financial statement respectively falling under their Province.

After lunch the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon presented the report of the Select Committee on the rules of conduct of the business at the Council meetings. A lively discussion ensued at the initiation of Mr. Beatson Bell regarding the minimum time before which notice of members should get copies of amendments to be discussed in the Council. After some discussion it was decided by a majority to fix the minimum time of notice of proposed amendments at 5 days and despatch same to members at their addresses to be notified to the Legislative Secretary before three days of the Council meeting.

In reply to a number of questions by Manik Barua it was stated in the Council that when legislation giving effect to various changes, which were understood to be in contemplation, was taken in hand, it might be found possible to frame one self contained Local-Self Government Act for the whole Province. Since then the report of the Decentralization Commission has been published and as the report contains many important recommendations on the subject of Local-Self Government it will not be possible to undertake legislation until their recommendation have been fully considered. It is probable that the most convenient method of obtaining public opinion is the circulation of a draft bill rather than the publication of an outline of the changes proposed.

The project for a branch line of railway from the Railway from Singbjani on Dacca-Mymensingh line to Bahadurabad on the Brahamaputra river opposite Fulchari has been assigned a prominent place on the programme of railways schemes for this Province. A final working survey for it is now in progress, it has not yet been found practicable to arrange for a regular ferry service between Jugunathganj and Fulchari either by the Eastern Bengal State Railway or the Joint Steamer Companies, mainly because railway timings at the two places do not at present suit and because it would necessitate two vessels being employed which the steamer companies are not in a position to provide. A proper river side terminus for railway at Fulchari is also required. A survey is in hand for it engaged in improving permanent way on the Dacca-Mymensingh line which is a necessary preliminary to such other improvements as increased the speed and alteration of the time-table. In the survey of a line of railway from Kamptur on the Assam Bengal Railway via Nowgong to Silghat on the Brahmaputra river was taken in hand last cold season at the instance of local Government by the Assam-Bengal Railway staff. The survey was stopped by the Government of India before it was completed, but permission was subsequently obtained to continue it which has been done during the present field season.

In reply to Rai Bhuban Rom's question asking that all possible information about opium eaters of Assam be collected during the ensuing census, it was stated Government does not consider it desirable to employ the census agency on the work of making inquisitorial enquiries into the habits of opium consumers.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow when the Select Committee's report on the Excise Bill will be discussed. A number of amendments on this are on the Agenda.

DACCA, MARCH 15.

The adjourned Council yesterday reassembled this morning. The Hon. Mr. Melitus presented the report of the Select Committee on the Excise Bill, and moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. Several amendments which stood in the name of the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Sayed Nawabali and Hemayetuddin were withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. Melitus who made certain alterations in the wording of some clauses of the Bill covering the ground of the objections made. A few more amendments were pressed and one of them was accepted.

Sayed Nawabali was to move "that selling intoxicating drugs to a child under fourteen and the employing of a child under fourteen or women by any licensed vendor during his hours of business be made punishable by sentence of court." This motion was withdrawn on the assurance of Mr. Melitus that the matter received the fullest attention and the existing rules were more stringent than those proposed. In fact, said he, the present Bill is not merely a Revenue Bill, but may be termed the E. B. and Assam Excise and Temperance Bill, there being none more practical temperance reformer than the Hon. Capt. Kennedy, Commissioner of Excise.

Manik Chandra Barua moved for the mitigation of the more stringent punishments provided for negligent offending or excise offences. Mr. Nathan officiating Chief Secretary opposed, saying that in some departments of Government such as Military Police and Excise negligence and cowardice should be punished more severely than in others. Mr. Melitus could not advise the Council to accept it and the motion was lost. The Bill as amended was put to the vote and passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Melitus, in thanking members, said that though at first much contention was apprehended regarding the Excise Bill, he was glad that members had coordinated in the matter. This was a happy augury for smooth work and he was glad to acknowledge that his Hon'ble friend's advice at the opening of the meeting of the reformed Council that members should subordinate private interest to public good has been followed in this present case. The Council then adjourned till 5th April when the Budget will be discussed.

MADRAS COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

The Legislative Council met again at noon to-day when the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick introduced the Public Works Department Budget. Mr. Shammugan Pillay withdrew his resolution to increase the vote on minor irrigation works, on Mr. Hammick announcing that Government had decided to increase the vote to 7 lakhs.

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

It is stated that the non-official members of the Madras Council intend moving resolutions on the Municipal election rules, Board of Revenue, etc.

BHAI PARMANAND'S CASE.

Evidence taken at Masulipatam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

In Bhai Parmanand's case evidence was taken at Masulipatam where Dr. Pattabhi Sittaramayya deposed to Bhai Parmanand having stoutly refused to take part in the Nation Day celebration at Masulipatam on 16th October and that his mission was socio-religious and not political.

SEDITIOUS DHOTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Another police raid in connection with the finding of a seditious dhoty was conducted on Saturday at a grocer's shop in Jorabagan. The police failed to find anything incriminating. No arrests were made.

ARMS FOUND IN A WELL AT DHULIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

A report reaches Poona to-day that the District Police at Dhulia have recovered from a well near the Vernacular Training College at that station three swords and one gun which was carefully wrapped in cloth. Enquiries are being instituted there.

BHIWANI NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The 4th of March was a red letter day for Bhiwani, a flourishing trading town in the Hissar District, Punjab, as on that day Mr. H. D. Watson I.C.S., the Deputy Commissioner of the District, performed the opening ceremonies of a very large Dharamsala and Sanitarium and fine Clock-Tower which have been presented to the public of his native town by Lala Tarachand Lokmandas, trading under the name of Lala Tarachand Murlidhar, a wealthy merchant of Bombay.

Early in the morning, the route from the railway station to the gate of the city was seen gaily decorated with flags, banners, and bunting; the road was also decorated at intervals, with arches bearing inscriptions, "Long live Their Majesties Emperor Edward VII and Queen Alexandra," "Long live Lord and Lady Minto" "Long live H.E. Sir George Clarke," "Long live Sir Louis and Lady Dane" and the like, etc; in fact the whole way presented a picturesque scene.

At about 12 o'clock, Mr. Watson was received at the station and given a very cordial reception by Lala Tarachand Lokmandas, the Municipal Councillors, Secretary, and many influential citizens of Bhiwani. After shaking hands with those present, Mr. Watson, accompanied by Lala Tarachand Lokmandas, took his seat in a special carriage which drove up along the decorated route and ultimately to the Camp which was erected specially for the reception of the European guests.

In the afternoon, at about five o'clock, the people of the town began to assemble in large numbers to witness the interesting ceremony. The grounds of the Dharamsala were tastefully decorated for the occasion and under a large pendal seats were provided for more than 600 guests, among whom were all the European officials of the District, with their ladies, and influential and respectable citizens of Bhiwani and Hissar District who had kindly consented to grace the occasion with their presence. Punctually, at the appointed time, Mr. Watson arrived and was received, amidst warm applause of the audience and the crowd, by Lala Tarachand and Lala Murlidhar, and conducted to the dais on which were already seated Sir Amiruddin, Bahadar, K. C. I. E., Nabob of Loharu, Mr. Townsend, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, Mr. Wall, Police Superintendent, Lieut. Courtney, Civil Surgeon. After all had taken their seats in the pendal, an address of welcome was then read to Mr. Watson, the text of which is as follows :—

Sir,—On behalf of the members of my family and the gathering assembled here, it is to-day my proud privilege and pleasant duty to welcome you heartily to our modest town. Our welcome, let me hope, will be gauged by its sincerity and not by its outward manifestation. Our reception may seem to be not fashionable, but I need hardly assure you that it is spontaneous and inspired by a genuine regard for your sterling qualities both of the head and heart.

In spite of pressing engagements you were kind enough to accept my invitation to visit Bhiwani at the sacrifice of your valuable time and to perform the opening ceremony of the Dharamsala and the Sanitarium and the Cloak Tower. Such condescension on your part testifies not only your high sense of duty but a sympathetic regard for the wishes and aspirations of the people and an active desire to encourage public spirit and charity. As an Oriental of the old School, I believe, Sir, in and value the claims of birth and family. The noble and sympathetic spirit which has characterized your career in this country reminds me of this Eastern notion.

Permit me, Sir, to digress a little and refer to the circumstances which led to the erection of the Dharamsala, as I trust a few remarks on the subject will not be out of place. In or about 1879 my respected father, Mr. Lokmandas, who was possessed of a large strip of land, built over a portion of it a temple, a shrine and a well, leaving the surrounding land untouched. Subsequent to his death, a dispute arose regarding the title to the land which resulted in litigation. The matter went up ultimately to the Chief Court of the Punjab, as I thought it my religious duty to have the question finally settled by the highest tribunal. My contention was upheld by the Chief Court, which pronounced its judgment in my favour. I then considered what was the best way to utilise the land. It was a long time before I could definitely make up my mind. Some time back I realised an urgent need of a Dharamsala for the poor and a Sanitarium for the nobility and the gentry and that such buildings situated on the public road near the gate of the city would be a boon to the public. I am glad to-day to see the realisation of my wishes and I thank Almighty God for enabling me to carry out my purpose. I have also thought fit to add a Clock Tower and a garden, all which cost me seventy thousand rupees. A further sum of Rs. 30,000 has been invested by me in land in Bombay which I have set apart in trust so that the annual income thereof amounting to Rs. 1,800 or thereabouts may be devoted to the upkeep of the building and garden and to the feeding of the poor and indigent travellers.

These buildings would not have seen the light of the day but for the impartial justice dealt out by the British Courts in India without fear or favour and without distinction of race, caste or creed. It is hardly necessary for me to dwell at great length on the innumerable benefits conferred by the British Raj upon this country in uplifting it to its present level of peaceful progress and in developing and stimulating its commerce and industries on which her teeming millions depend. May therefore Almighty God grant long life, full health and happiness to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, who has earned by his unique force of character and thought the proud title of the World's Peace Maker. May he long preside over the destinies of India and promote peace and order all over the world.

It is with these feelings which I cannot adequately express, and finding in you a fitting representative of the Crown, I respectfully request your Honour to declare open to the public this Dharamsala, the Sanitarium and the Clock Tower. The management thereof will rest with me during my lifetime and after me with my son, L. Murlidhar.

In conclusion, Sir, I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those officers, both European and Indian, who have so kindly helped me in completing these buildings and the garden, and I think you again for the very warm interest you have evinced by accepting my humble invitation to perform this ceremony."

The address of welcome having been read, two short speeches from the audience, thanking the donor for his magnificient gift to the town, were made, after which Mr. Watson rose to make his reply in which he said he was very glad to come to Bhiwani and take part in the opening ceremony not only on account of his personal friendship with Lala Tarachand but also in order to testify the approval with which Government regarded munificence of this character. Bhiwani was a comparatively new city and could not, like Hissar and Hansi, boast antiquities testifying the renown and power of former rulers; but it had, also, some fine buildings in the shape of the Dharamsalas, etc., which were evidence of the generosity and public spirit of its residents and among these Lala Tarachand's Clock-Tower and Dharamsala would take a worthy place; the provision made by Lala Tarachand for maintenance and repairs deserved special commendation; they would all have noticed how often fine buildings of this kind soon fell into a lamentable state of disrepair for want of such provision; not satisfied with this generous gift to the town, Lala Tarachand had made two other propositions to him which he had gratefully accepted, the first being to build a veterinary hospital at the cost of Rs. 7,000 and the second to found a Scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, to be called the Courtney Schoolarship after the Civil Surgeon of Hissar, for the training of Midwives for the benefit of the town. He concluded by thanking Lala Tarachand most heartily for his generosity and wishing him prosperity commensurate with it.

Immediately afterwards Mr. Watson descended the platform and proceeded to open the gate of the Dharamsala which was fastened with a gold lock and which together with a beautiful silver casket of Indian workmanship containing the address of welcome were presented to him.

Returning to the platform, Mr. Watson declared the Dharamsala open to the public amidst great acclamation and cheering.

At night, the new buildings and Shamiana were illuminated and all the European ladies and gentlemen were entertained by Lala Tarachand at a banquet in the Camp worthy of the occasion which was followed by a very fine display of fireworks. The party after congratulating Lala Tarachand and thanking him for his hospitality broke up.

THE Straits Government has declared Rangoon infected area on account of small-pox.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Ganu Disquieted by the Murder.

THE eighth day of the Nasik murder trial commenced yesterday morning at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal.

The prisoners are Anante Lakshman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh Balaji Vaidya and Dallatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

Kashinath Hari Ankushkar, further cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, said Tilak and Arabindo used to urge the people in their lectures to use Swadeshi goods in preference to foreign goods. About a month or a month and a half after he had taken the oath a pistol was shewn to him by Anante who lived alone. During the last Ganpati festival witness was at Aurangabad and had seen Anante on the first night of the festival. He did not see him during the remaining nine days. Witness did not know, where Anante was at that time. Witness could not tell whether or not Anante went to Nasik after the receipt of the telegram. Ganu never wrote a letter to the witness inviting him to Nasik. On the 20th December he went to the station with the object of starting for Nasik. Anante did not tell the witness, from whom he had received the letter calling on him (Anante) to commit murder. Witness remained in the Nasik waiting-room for about 20 minutes. He did not go to the theatre that night.

Q.—Why did you not go? A—Because I had seen the performance once.

Continuing, witness said, the pistol given to Ganu by Dandekar was half wrapped up in cloth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, witness said, Ganu felt disquieted on hearing the news of Mr. Jackson's murder.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Welinkar, witness said no one was present, when the oath was administered to him. Witness was never present when the oath was administered to anyone else. Witness said that Dattu belonged to a secret society, on what he had been told by Gangaram. Witness did not tell the committing Magistrate that he had handed the bomb formulae to Dattu, because he was not questioned about it.

Re-examined, witness stated he could not say for whom Ganu felt sorry, on hearing the news of the murder.

Chandavarkar J.: Who induced you to become a member of the Secret Society? A—Gangaram.

Q.—What did he say? A—He said many do patriotic work and why do you not do so?

To other questions witness said he understood the meanings of the expressions used by Gangaram, as he used to read the "Kal." Gangaram took the witness to his house and administered the oath to him. Gangaram had known the witness from his childhood. He had read the "Kal" at home and at other places. He knew about 10 or 15 other members of the secret society at Aurangabad. They were aged from 15 or 25. He did not know what the man who handed him the bomb formulae was. He did not go to Hyderabad with the express object of getting the bomb formulae from Aurangabad. The man whose name was Thicke, was also a member of the secret society.

In answer to the Chief Justice, witness said, he did not know Ganu before he came to Aurangabad in December. Witness did not know whether or no Dattu knew him.

Q.—Why should Ganu invite you to Nasik?

A.—Anante had told me that Ganu was willing to send me to Bombay to learn.

Q.—Can you explain why he called you and No. 7 to Nasik?

A.—Because whether I went to Bombay was to be settled at Nasik. I do not know why he invited Dattu.

A PARTY AT GANU'S HOUSE.

Ramrao Govind, a Maharatta, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was a student at the Nasik High School and knew Ganu for nearly two years. He remembered the day of Mr. Jackson's murder. He went to Ganu's house that day in the evening, accompanied by Dandekar. Witness, Ganu, Dandekar and two strangers at Ganu's house then went for a walk. The two strangers were Dattu, Joshi and Ankushkar. Ganu told the witness that Dattu and Ankushkar had come with the Magistrate of Nandgaon who had come there to attend Mr. Jackson's durbar the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinkar, witness said, he had never seen Dattu before that.

Keshav Ganesh Paranjpe, examined-in-chief, said he was a student at the Nasik High School. He was at Nasik at the time of Mr. Jackson's murder. He heard the news of the murder about 10 p. m. He immediately went to Ganu's house and communicated the news to him. Ganu asked the witness if he (the witness) had any weapons. Witness answered in the negative. There was no conversation about chemicals. Witness was arrested a few days after Mr. Jackson's murder, but was subsequently discharged. Witness then gave his evidence before Mr. Montgomerie. After that he was re-arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, witness said, he could not tell Ganu's demeanour when he heard the news of the murder. He could not say whether or not Ganpat was surprised. It was not true that Ganu gave the witness three bottles of Potassium Chloride.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinkar, witness said, he did not see anybody except Ganu, as he could not see any one from the place where he was standing.

Shankar Balwant Vaidya, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was Ganu's eldest brother and was a servant in a Swadeshi shop. Witness knew Ganesh Damodar Savarkar who was a servant in the witness' shop about five years ago. Witness saw Ganu after Mr. Jackson's murder. Ganu informed the witness that he had learnt of the murder through Keshav Paranjpe. Ganu further said that there were two guests from the "Moglai" at his place. Ganu also said something about weapons, but witness could not remember.

The Chief Justice—Try and remember.

Witness—He said there is a weapon; I told him not to bring anything into the house; I got angry.

Continuing witness said Ganu was living in the same house that he lived in. Witness here identified Dattu and Ankushkar as Ganu's guests. The next morning the two guests left followed by Ganu. That morning Ganu informed the witness that Karve had given him (Ganu) ten rupees to be given to the guests for expenses. Witness had given one rupee that morning to fetch vegetables. Ganu did not render any account of that rupee. Witness was present when Ganu's house was searched on the 23rd December.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sethna, witness said he had not seen Karve personally.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he had never seen Kanhere before. Ganu had not spoken about him to the witness. The Mamlatdar of Nandgaon had visited the witness' house on the 21st December.

On Mr. Baptista putting several other questions to the witness, Mr. Gadgil objected to his line of cross-examination and submitted that this witness had said nothing against Mr. Baptista's clients.

Mr. Baptista.—I do not like to disclose my line of cross-examination at this stage.

The Court allowed Mr. Baptista to cross-examine the witness.

To further questions, witness replied he did not know accused Nos. 3 to 5. He had not seen them come to his house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, witness said he was a very short-sighted man. He did not search the pockets of the police when his house was searched. He was not aware that Ganu was a member of a secret or a dangerous society.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinkar, witness said it was not true that Ganu showed him a pistol and several cartridges.

Re-examined, witness said his house was divided into two parts by a courtyard. On the night of the murder, the witness and the Mamlatdar of Nandgaon were in one part of the house, while Ganu and his guests from the Moglai were in the other part of the house.

Narayan Krishna Joshi, 18, a Brahmin student, examined in chief, said Ganu Vaidya went to the witness on the morning after the murder and took the witness in his house. Witness saw two boys sitting there. Ganu showed a pistol and two boxes of cartridges to the witness. Ganu told the witness that his house would be searched and requested the witness to take those things away. Witness took away those things and concealed them in his house. On the 24th December the police asked the witness about those things at the city office and the witness handed over the articles to the police. The cartridges were about hundred in number.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, witness said was an under-trial prisoner. He was arrested on the 24th December. He could not tell why he took away the pistol and the cartridges.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THE CONFEDERATED STATES OF HINDUSTAN.

As it Might be.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March contains the following sketch signed "Scoto-Indian":—

The India Council, new style, was assembled in anxious conclave. Calcutta was hot—damply hot, and honourable members perspired heavily as they sat at the baize-covered table; above their heads the electric fans hung motionless, for the machinery, owing to some cause or another, was out of order. Severe remarks on the inefficiency or contumacy of his subordinates had already been addressed to the Hon. Minister for Public Works, who had defended himself with eloquence, while wiping his damp hands nervously upon the pink blotting-paper which lay before him.

The President of the Confederated States of Hindustan was addressing the Council. He stood on the steps of his richly decorated gilt chair—almost a throne—which had been imported from Paris; above his head hung an allegorical picture representing "India the Motherland." Upon the heavy gilt frame of this was a plate informing the world that it had been presented to the Confederated States of Hindustan by the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, "in token of admiration of the success which has crowned the efforts of Indian patriots to throw off the yoke of the foreign oppressor"—the last two words were inscribed in scarlet letters, and the whole inscription was so long that the engraver had been compelled to exercise all his art to settle it comfortably into the limited compass of the brass plate provided.

The President, who spoke at great length and with evident emotion, naturally used English as the medium of his remarks, and his concluding sentences had evoked a perfect hurricane of applause from his audience.

"Come the four corners of the world in army, and we will shock them." Yes, gentlemen, we will shock them very heavily, so that the burnt child, twice bitten, shall fear the fire."

The honourable members cheered vociferously as the President resumed his seat upon the throne-like chair and wiped his streaming brow; but anon, heavy loom sat once more upon the Council.

The members had been hastily summoned to meet a dangerous crisis, and the President, his Excellency Biswas Kalamji, had been explaining to them the dangers which they were now called upon to face.

The Right Hon. Mukirji, Minister for War, had that morning come to him with intellingence of the gravest nature. The troops in the Punjaub were in a state of mutiny; into the causes of that he did not propose to enter, rather leaving them to the Minister himself to explain. While still pondering over this serious state of affairs, the Foreign Minister had driven furiously to his house to inform him that the Maharajah of Nepaul had, positively without rhyme or reason, suddenly declared war upon the Confederated States of Hindustan, and was even now believed to be upon the point of invading their territories at the head of a large army of Gurkhas. Several members had shuddered at the very thought of an irruption by those barbarians, and one had murmured something apt about Attila and his Huns.

The question before the Council was, briefly, to decide what was to be done, and the Minister for War now rose to do his part. He rose, he said, with a "mens conscia recti," and he proceeded to tell the Council that the troops in the Panjaub had been in a very serious state of ferment for some months. In the first place, they had flatly declined to serve anywhere outside their own country of the Panjaub, which, really he thought, upon one reflection, was perfectly reasonable on their part. But there had been a very serious breach of discipline upon the part of the Sirhind Brigade, who had actually chased off the parade-ground the eminent Bengali officer who had been sent to take over the command of that brigade. Something similar had occurred at Rawal Pindi: an officer, for whose merits he could answer (since he was a near relative of his own), had been selected for the command of the 2nd Division, whose headquarters were at Pindi, but on arrival at the railway station, after a fatiguing journey from Calcutta, he had been met by a disorderly mob of soldiers who refused to let him alight from the train. These, uttering murderous threats, had then sent this officer all the way back to Calcutta with an insulting message to himself. He had not mentioned these matters in Council, for he was unwilling to alarm honourable members with reports of what he felt sure at the time were merely sporadic outbreaks on the part of a high spirited and chivalrous soldiery.

Certain other reports had reached his ears. One of these was to the effect that the garrisons of stations upon the North-West Frontier had evacuated their posts en bloc. These posts had been held by certain troops from Madras and Bengal, for, naturally enough, the Punjab troops had valid objections to being placed in all the unpleasant stations. But the regiments from down country had also in their turn objected—very naturally, he thought—to being compelled to reside at places which were at once distant from their homes and very uncomfortable as regards climate and surroundings. They had therefore left them, and were now, he believed, marching to the various centres in which they had been recruited, with the exception of a Madras unit which, the Minister of Marine informed him, had commandeered a transport at Karachi and was now believed to be upon the sea. Such failures in duty were of course wrong in principle, but he ventured to say that they were essentially unimportant at this time, so much so that he had not troubled the Council with a report, for the Council knew as well as he did that the Pathan tribes were in a state of unwonted quiescence, and that the Amir had only recently made many protestations of friendship. Moreover, he had sent as a gift to the more important of the trans-Frontier mullahs certain sums of money which would otherwise have been expended upon the pay and maintenance of the Frontier garrisons. In any case, he reminded hon. members, any irruption by the tribes or by the Afghans, little as this was to be feared or expected, must necessarily fall first upon the Punjaub, and that was very distant from the more important centres of their beloved country.

Lastly, there was one thing further that he must just touch upon; for absurd as it was, it might have served as a pretext for the mutiny of the force of the Punjab. It was alleged by the soldiers that their pay was some months in arrears: they had had the hardihood to complain that for six months no pay had reached them. As to that charge he had an explicit answer: it was false. The Paymaster-General was a personal friend of his own and he could therefore vouch for the financial purity of one whom he knew to be a high-minded patriot; but more than that, upon informing the Paymaster-General of the complaints made, that officer had of his own initiative furnished with documents and receipts which showed clearly that the money had been disbursed. Certain highly placed but scurrilous officers had then alleged that these receipts were forged, and he had sent orders a month ago that they should forthwith be placed under arrest and brought before a court-martial; he had not yet received information that these orders had been carried out, but he daily expected a report to that effect, the delay being probably due to some trifling irregularity in the department presided over by his Right Hon. friend the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Having now vindicated his department from any possible charge of laxity or other faults the War Minister proceeded to reassure members as to their actual position in the present crisis. He admitted that the danger from Nepaul was a grave one but the Gurkha army was faced by the flower of the Indian troops. Bengal was garrisoned exclusively by Bengalis and a full division of all arms was now being concentrated at Bhagpur under the command of Major General Lal Feetajee. He felt he had no need to reassure the Council as to the qualities of that officer or of the gallant Bengalis whom he was about to lead to victory. It was enough for him to remind hon. members that the courage of this force was a pure Swadeshi article. There might be, he feared, come little difficulty as to transport, and possibly as to supply as well, but he had no hesitation in laying the burden of making the necessary arrangements upon the shoulders of the capable Feetajee was as able as he was gallant, and the Council need have no fear as to the efficacy of the arrangements made. As to the mutinous army of the Punjaub he had no fear, no, none! The news of the invasion of their beloved country by the Gurkha hosts would rally them like a trumpet call to the banner of their country; while the heroes of Bengal stemmed the onward rush of the invading hordes, the gallant Sikhs and the fearless Mussulmans of the North would approach their flank, and, catching them unawares, drive them to the very devil. Let them, then put their trust in the Army, and all would be well.

The War Minister here resumed his seat, but there was no great show of enthusiasm at his sanguine words; some members of the Council were, in fact, debating already in their minds as to the best place of safety, and the President himself was rejoicing at his own sagacity in having placed his capital securely in Europe.

The Minister of Railways now rose to say that he feared there might be a little delay in the concentration of the troops mentioned by the War Minister: owing to this being the season of harvest, a large part of the available rolling-stock, which the Council knew well was no longer maintained on the same extravagant scale as that adopted by their late oppressors, was unfortunately at the present time engaged in carrying wheat from agricultural centres in the Punjaub to the port of Karachi. He could not at short notice give details as to the amount of rolling-stock which was immediately available, and there might be some further difficulty in collecting this as there had been friction lately between the various grades of railway "personnel." However, he trusted that all would be well. He, as had always been his practice, would spare no efforts in serving their glorious State.

At this point the President suggested that the Council should adjourn till the following day; he did not underrate the gravity of the position but he was confident of his country and his countrymen. He felt assured that every measure was now being taken that could be taken, and though not wishing to count all his eggs in one basket before they were hatched, he predicted that glorious and bloody victories would be the result of this encounter with the truculent Gurkha. In the meantime nothing more could be done, so let them now break up and meet again on the morrow to discuss the situation.

Curiously enough, within half an hour, the President and the Minister of War were booking passages to Marseilles in the offices of the Messageries Maritimes, where each, with supreme tact, pretended not to see the other.

A few days later the Council of the Confederated State of Hindustan was in a state of sad perplexity and dismay.

The War Minister had wired frequently and frantically to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Punjaub, informing that officer of the imminence of an invasion by Nepaul, and ordering him—I had almost said imploring him—to despatch without delay all available troops—horse, foot, guns, and armed police. The General, a most distinguished man of the old-fashioned sort, who still wore his shirt outside his trousers, maintained for some days a stern silence. When, however, he did vouchsafe a reply to the War Minister's twenty-fifth telegram, it was couched in such terms as brought no relief to the Minister's anxieties, for there was something disquieting about its tone:—

"Never fear; we are coming to Calcutta too."

That was all, and not another word could the General be induced to write or telegraph. Communication was, in fact, pretty well cut off with the Punjaub, for though a few trains ran to that province, not one came back, and the Council was really seized almost with panic.

The attitude of the Madras troops was far more correct, but scarcely more comforting, for they could not be persuaded to march northwards: it was known, for they said, in themselves, that they loved the Motherland at least as dearly as did others, and they protested in lengthy telegrams, classed as "State Urgent," their eagerness to shed their blood in its defence. But in the same telegrams they insisted with great obduracy that it was their duty to do this only in the southern parts of India, and they pointed out that the defence of hundreds of miles of sea-coast lay upon their devoted shoulders. The attitude of Ceylon was most unfriendly, while its geographical position was itself a menace to the Motherland, and they were not the men to shirk a duty merely because it was full of danger.

The Madras troops were, in short, convinced of the paramount necessity of staying where they were, and the local Commander-in-Chief telegraphed to Calcutta the earnest wishes of his army for the success of its brothers-in-arms: he assured the War Minister that every soldier of his command down to the youngest drummer-boy, felt supremely confident of the overthrow of the Nepaulese, and he added that in every Madrasi bosom there reigned a deep and keen regret that stern duty prevented the army from taking its proper share in the glories of the stricken field. His telegram must have cost the Confederated States quite a number of rupees, and it failed to assuage the Council's alarms.

But all was not yet lost; Nepaul tarried, and to bar the way of the invader General Feetajee was assembling at Bhagpur the flower of his troops. Their concentration took a little time, for the railways were available in only a limited degree, while for want of proper commissariat arrangements the General was compelled to resort to a military execution of the country through which he passed. The country folk were no true patriot and they excited the General's disgust by the unwillingness with which they disgorged their food stuffs and received in exchange receipts signed by his supply officers.

However, in a week he had succeeded in assembling at Bhagpur a force which though not formidable in numbers, was in every other way a magnificent body of men. It was composed exclusively of Bengalis and officered by those who had taken leading parts in the agitation against the late oppressors. The physique of his infantry was splendid; it was composed of burly, bread shouldered men, each of whom looked and felt ready to eat half a dozen undersized little Gurkhas, and its firm foundation of Swadeshi courage was crowned and completed by the most modern thing in French rifles. The battery of Creusot guns was worked by gunners who were thoroughly well versed in the most intricate theories of artillery science, and by drivers who at stables, were wont to cap each other's quotations from the standard handbooks of veterinary lore. The eyes and ears, and some of the teeth too, of this formidable force, consisted of two regiments of cavalry, the Dacca Dragoons and the Asansol Lancers. Finely mounted and splendidly equipped, they were in all respects equal to the best Household Cavalry of Europe, and who beside the infantry upon whom their thunderous charge was launched.

General Feetajee himself was a fine example of a self-made soldier: starting life as a clerk in a Government office under the late oppressors, he had gradually pushed himself up and up and up, till at length he had exchanged the red tape of the official for the gold belt of an officer. Diligent as a clerk, he was more so as a soldier; Clausewitz he looked upon as a familiar friend, while he had more than a nodding acquaintance with the modern school or French strategy. He had, in short, the whole theory of war at his finger-tips, and he was ready and eager to put his knowledge to the supreme test of the battlefield; and in this most soldierly desire he felt himself; supported by his men, who had already bestowed upon him the sobriquet of "The Bengal Tiger."

It was, then, a fine sight that met his eye as he rode to the parade-ground to review his men; seven thousand infantry were lined up before him, with the guns upon the right, and as he surveyed them his heart swelled with pride, and he felt that the leadership of such a force was indeed the coping-stone of a life which had always been strenuous, if at times intrigue. He missed his cavalry, but these were in the outpost line watching for the invader, and he rejoiced to think that while they were out in front every man of the force could sleep comfortably in his Wilesden canvas camp-bed. He was about to ride slowly down the line when his eye was arrested by a little cloud of dust that was driving over the distant plain: he and his staff watched it as it drew near, until at length it materialized into a galloping messenger.

"It looks like a dragoon," cried the A. A. G.

"No, it's one of the Asansols—I can see his lance," an A.D.C. replied.

And sure enough it was a travel-stained lancer who arrived upon a spent horse and breathlessly handed a despatch to the General. The Commander took it and tore it open eagerly, and having read it turned to his staff.

"Gentlemen," he said, "Brigadier Baij-Nath, writing from Nawabpura, ten miles from here, reports that his advanced patrols are in touch with the enemy some five miles to his front. He adds that their strength is as yet undeveloped, but that he intends to oppose every inch of their march though they be as myraid as the sands. He is a gallant fellow. Gentleman, the parade is dismissed, for I must now formulate a plan of operation."

With this the General galloped away upon his snow-white charger, and alighting at his tent disappeared into its interior, to weave his plan for the undoing of the Gurkha foe.

The news was soon known to the soldiers, and the camp thrilled with conversational excitement: everyone had something to say as to the probable strength and dispositions of the enemy, and he said it as loud as he could, so as to be heard by his fellows. The "moral" of the men was first-rate, and had the invaders appeared then and there, there is not a doubt that not one of them would have seen again the jungle-fastnesses of Nepaul.

Meanwhile the G. O. C. was poring over the map that lay before him. It was tiresome that his mind would not work in the required direction; it was positively incapable of consecutive calculation. If he put his force in this place the right flank was weak, in that place the position was too much extended for his numbers; in a third... but he could only see the weaknesses of each position and at the end of an hour he sent for the Staff-Surgeon.

When that officer arrived the General said—"Major, I have a severe attack of dysentery; you must patch me up, my dear Major, so that I may be fit to overcome the enemy."

The Major was himself a "failed M. B." of a university directed by the late oppressors, but he was nevertheless a most intelligent man, and he would have qualified with honours but for the malice of a functionary who had accused him of cribbing in the examination. He now scanned the face of his beloved Commander and felt his pulse; he knew well the heart that beat beneath that military tunic—for they were cousins.

"General," he said in tones of sad decision, "you are quite unfit to command at such a juncture. You have severe dysentery and a weak heart. It is my duty to put you on the sick-list."

"Were it any but my medical adviser," said the General, "who thus ordered me to lay down my command in the hour of victory, I should flatly refuse. But I obey for my country's sake. And, lest my presence should jar upon my successor I will retire from the camp."

He nearly wept in his emotion.

During the hours of night the camp was roused by the thunder of hoofs. Dragoons and Lancers swept through it and beyond it in wild disorder; they cried to their comrades that the enemy were upon them, were at their very heels, and spurring afresh their jaded horses they vanished in a moonlit cloud of dust.

In a moment the camp was afoot; the noise was deafening, but soon silence reigned supreme.

The saffron lights of the early Indian dawn lighted up six forlorn Cremorne guns, and here and there it gleamed from a rifle-barrel or from the blade of a sabre. But not a man was to be seen, for all had vanished,—a broad track of discarded haversacks, cast accoutrements and jettisoned weapons bore eloquent witness to the route which the army had taken, and to the manner in which they had taken it.

Ensued a Marathon race, a kind of three-cornered Marathon race, in which the competitors were the now slightly wilted Flower of Bengal, the forces of Nepaul, and the Punjab Army. The last named had rather unfairly travelled by train for the greater part of the way, but the actual winner, the Pheidippides of the race, was General Feetajee, who had the legs as well as the start of the remainder of the Bengal Flowers. And so conscientious was he in the performance of his duties, that on arrival at Calcutta he at once engaged special steam-tug with which to pursue M. M. steamer that had sailed down the river an hour earlier—for upon this steamer were the President and the Minister of War, and to the latter it was his duty to report in person. The tug cost him a huge amount of money, but then his conscience was satisfied.

As to the other competitors in the race it behoveth us not in this place to say who was second or who was third, or whether they all arrived in a bunch, New does it matter now whether the Sikhs beat the Gurkhas or vice versa, or whether they bought each other off by a division of the land and the loot. And it is quite immaterial as to what was the fate of the Army who shortly after this had a stand up fight with hordes of Afghans who had broken into India and nobody cares in the least what voice the Khajut cast on one side and the Nizam on the other had in the settlement of this affair. It is quite sufficient to know that the strongest won, and that any one who was at all weak, or in any way harmless was hurried to the last degree. No one dared ever after to raise his voice unless his arm could make good his words, so that the Bengalis found that a modest silence was not merely golden, but that it was safety itself; and I believe no British M. P.'s of the Labour Party ever again ventured to India, which was, of course, under the altered circumstances of the country a very great pity—for England. As for the high-toned oil-painting of the Motherland, I have heard that, stripped of its frame, it is actually serving as a mat beside someone's bed and that the owner has more than once denounced its poor wearing qualities.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Captain Husband, I.M.S., has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Kohet.

Lieut Russel and Nelson, I.M.S., have been appointed Specialists at Secunderabad and Bangalore respectively.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Total Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dungri	11	3	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panasewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	10	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	9	6	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	42	36	120
This day last year	42	38	127

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 15th, 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	139	38	7
B	250	286	45
C	124	116	9
D	138	47	4
E	157	97	5
F	63	7	1
G	24	6	1
Total	895	597	75
Total Killed to date rats			1,492

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Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

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Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

BURMA KEDDAH CASE.

The Informer's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 14.

To-day was the 49th day of the trial of J. B. Briscoe Birch, M. C. Gupta and M. S. Mukerjee, at the Chief Court of Special Sessions before Mr. Justice Hartnoll and a Jury, when the case for the prosecution which opened in January after the examination of 107 witnesses was closed. Practically, a great part of the day was occupied with the examination of Birch by Judge which will be continued to-morrow. In the course of examination the accused admitted making payments to men at the sanctioned rates, rupees 20, 18 and 16 for Sirdars, mates, and hunters respectively. The allegation of the prosecution that he got railway vouchers some months after to bolster up the case was absolutely false. 56 men, alleged by prosecution to have travelled on 29th January 1908 from Rangoon to Katha, did not actually travel on the date, but on different dates. He denied the statement of the informer that (Birch) destroyed hunters' agreement papers to destroy evidence relating to numbers of hunting party. He had no doubt, Po Mya, the informer, destroyed those papers to get the accused in trouble.

RANGOON, MARCH 15.

To-day was the fiftieth day of the trial of J. B. Birch, M. C. Gupta and M. S. Mukerjee before Mr. Justice Hartnoll at the Special Court of Sessions of the Chief Court. Further hearing could not be proceeded with owing to the illness of one of the jurymen.

Half-day was taken up by the Judge in hearing legal arguments in absence of the jury on the question whether Mr. Dawson, Advocate for the prosecution, was entitled to have the last say in view of the fact that the defence did not propose to call evidence. Mr. De Glanville on behalf of the accused submitted that though Mr. Justice Harknoll had in another case before him in 1904 ruled prosecution had right of reply, yet there were later cases in Calcutta and Bombay entirely in favour of the defence and the Court was asked to say that Mr. Dawson was not entitled to reply. Mr. Dawson for the Crown cited the recent case decided by Mr. Justice Pratt in the Calcutta High Court in which documents were put in by the defence in course of cross-examination of prosecution witnesses and Pratt held the defence had lost the right of reply. In the present case the defence by putting in document any evidence in cross-examination of prosecution witnesses had adduced evidence and he was under the circumstances entitled to reply. It was a question where His Honour could set aside his own ruling without referring to the Bench. Counsel felt however convinced the Court would confirm its previous ruling. Orders were reserved.

THE NANGLA DACOITY.

Approver Retracts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

At the Special Tribunal to-day the Nangla Dacoity case was resumed. A large crowd of members of the Bar assembled to hear the startling evidence of the approver. Aboni Bhushan Chuckbutty guarded by European sergeants and armed police entered the box and to the surprise of all retracted the confession saying he was tutored by the Deputy Superintendent Shamshul Alum and Inspectors Kumud Mohun Dass Gupta and Sergeant Chunder Ghose both of the C. I. D. to make a false statement implicating the present accused. The approver was declared hostile and is being cross-examined by the Advocate-General.

LATER.

Evidence of the approver in the Nangla Dacoity case was concluded this evening before the Special Tribunal. He was not released but kept in custody till the end of trial.

Two more dacoities are reported from the Midnapore district. The first one comes from Datan and the second from the Kesri village. In both cases the dacoits were said to be young Bengalis. No one is arrested.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Three Districts Proclaimed under the Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Under the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, the Lieut-Governor of East-Bengal and Assam declares each of the Districts of Bacarganj, Faridpur and Mymensingh proclaimed area for six months.

LATER.

The effect of the order proclaiming Faridpur, Barisal and Mymensing under the Seditious Meetings Act will prevent the holding the District Conferences for which arrangements are proceeding in those districts. Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, a deportee, was to have presided over the Mymensing Conference, Mr. Aswani Kumar Dutt, another deportee over the Barisal Conference, and British Chandra Roy of the "Indian World" over the Faridpur Conference.

COCAINE RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Last night a serious disturbance took place in Machuabazar Street when a gang of fifteen persons tried to rescue a Mahomedan and his wife alleged to possess unlicensed cocaine. The police on information surrounded the house and seized some cocaine. Accused were then arrested. A desperate fight ensued and some policemen and several rioters were injured and had to be removed to Hospital. Police are enquiries proceeding.

GUSTADJI COOPER'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

Gustadji Cooper's case was resumed to-day before the City Magistrate when Inspector Foster of the Railway Police was cross-examined from noon to the rising of the Court in connection with the enquiries and the property found which were alleged to have been stolen. The case is expected to terminate in another three days. The Government and the Police Prosecutor are conducting the prosecution. Mr. Ghaswalla Barrister, with Mr. Ghaswalla, Pleader, are defending.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Messrs. Carroll, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Bain, Superintendent of the office of the Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent and Assistant Traffic Superintendent respectively during the absence of Mr. Haldar on privilege leave.

Mr. Todd, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent from the 15th February 1910 vice Mr. Manson on language leave.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a comprehensive estimate for the provision of new machinery and plant etc. required for the new carriage and waggon workshops of the North Western Railway, Lahore.

Mr. Kishnandar, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of a month's leave.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Prize-Giving.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Institute was held in the Library of the Institute on Friday last in the evening, Mr. F. L. Sprot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presiding. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. S. J. Sarjant, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. N. A. F. Mees, Mr. D. E. Wachs, the Honorary Secretary. Mr. T. S. Dawson, the Principal, gave a short resume of the work done during the year. He referred to the success gained by the students in the recent Examinations of the City and Guilds of London, particularly the award of a Bronze Medal to A. S. Kadar, remarking that it was the first time the Medal had been obtained by a students outside Great Britain. He referred to the great personal interest evinced by the Chairman in the welfare of the Institute and noticed his endeavours in placing before Government the injustice of the restriction placed on the students of the Mechanical Engineering Section under the rules under the Bombay Boiler Act. Mr. Dawson referred to the practical training given in the Institute and expressed the hope that before long the removal of the 12 months' outside practice as a necessary qualification for students of the Institute for admission to the 2nd Class Engineer's Examination under the Boiler Act will be accomplished fact. The Chairman, Mr. F. L. Sprott, then distributed the awards which consisted of scholarships, prizes and full technological certificates. The Chairman congratuled the staff and the students on the work for the year and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting them in a body. Mr. Sprott advised the students to maintain not only a high standard of efficiency in their work but loyalty to co-operate with the Principal and the Staff in securing a high measure of dissipline thus making the Institute a model institution of efficiency and discipline combined. The Chairman referred to the restriction under the Boiler Act remarking that the Board had done all they could to place the matter before Government from all points of view and that they awaited the decision of His Excellency the Governor in Council with anxious concern.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sprott for presiding on the occasion and at the instance of the Principal three cheers were given for the Chairman.

The following is the list of awards:—

AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES, 1909 EXAMINATION.

First Session, Cotton Manufacture.—Maharao Khengarjee First Scholarship of Rs. 105, Mukund R. Chitale; Lord Reay Scholarship, Rs. 90, Dhunjishaw Phiroze Batlivala; Navroji Furdunjee Fee Prize, each Rs. 50, Goparazu Venkata Krishna Rao, Vishwanath K. Machave and U. Shridar Rao; Navrojee Furdonjee 1st Scholaship, Rs. 45, Pritamdas Bhojraj Advani; The Ripon Prize, Rs. 45, Maneckji Jijibhoy Lam.

First Session, Mechanical Engineering.—Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Rs. 110, Govindrao H. Karpur; Dr. Cook Prize, Rs. 30, Tekchand Virmani; Mechanical Drawing Prize, Rs. 30, Umanath Rau R. Hattikundoor.

Second Session, Mechanical Engineering.—Vurjdass Atmaram Prize, Rs. 24, Chintaman H Ranade.

Second Session Textile Manufacture.—Dwarkadas Vasanji Scholarship, Rs 90, K Sanjiva Rao; Navrojee Furdunjee Second Scholarship, Rs 90, S. Hanumanulu; Govindji Thakersy Mulji Scholarship, Rs 60, V Doraiswammi Iyengar; Navrojee Furdunjee Fee prize each Rs 50, Chandulal T Desbhagat, Harcant G Bordavekar and Govind K Limaye.

Third Session, Mechanical Engineering.—N J Warda prize books, Dinshaw H Taraporewala.

Third Session, Electrical Engineering.—N J Warda prize books, Fredoon N Motisha.

Third Session Mechanical Engineering.—Lord Reay Gold Medal, Amarnath.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

First Class.—D S Naidu, P I Mathai, D K Gogate, G N Chokasi, A Rangachari, M Chandulal Dalal, S Rau Nayampallee, P Uplap Narayen, S K Kelkar, H Thakar Shankarlal, M Thakar Dattatraya, Ghosh Chandra Abhoy, V B Kaveshwar, Amarnath, Mohamed Abdulla, D H Taraporewalla, G V Kane, Thakar Madhoial, H N Pherwani, D K Vadnere, R C Yajnik, M Fazul-ur-Rehman, Pillai A Muthukrishna, K B Subhedar, C Krishna Murti, Sen Jitendranath.

Second Class.—J Shah Chaganlal, Sen Mahendra Kumar, G W Tipnis, M B Ghongde, J J Dhalla, R Tandan, P S Patwardhan, M P Desai, P D Khare, V P Nagpurkar, R T Jinsiwala, Dass Cezar, N D Desai, P Desai Dhanker, B R Parvatikar, K V Shikhare, G V Rahurkar, H Kirmani Syed Inayat, B R Rajwade, A D Patel, V G Kenjalkar, J K Peter, K P Pillai, F Mody Cahoisial, P Bava Rajdas, D Khambata Erasha, Jacob Thomas, B G A Kelkar.

Pass Class.—V V Karmarkar, S R Bolar, K Shankar; V Sule Ramchandra, B S Ramayya and D Dugal.

Textile Manufacture, First Class.—V R Manohar, P G Menon, T P Adalja, D N Mohleji, A S Yadav, and N B Joshi.

Second Class.—N A Mehta, K N Bose, M Marshall Vincent, Andrew DeMello, V P Kamat, G V Valambe, S K Chinhwadkar and Mudbhatka.

Pass Class.—M N Damania, G J Pitre and Narayen T Naik.

Electrical Engineering, First Class.—M L Kshirsagar, J M Muzumdar, Nanigopal Mukerji, Ishwerlal B Damania and Fredoon N Motisha.

Second Class.—M C DeSouza, G Ghosh Girish, V N Paranjepe, G R Lagu, Joseph George, D E Wadia, K C Mittra, P Ray Anand, V H Manchar, M R Bhadbahde, Lobes Frank, and P G Waghe.

Pass Class.—A K Mody, U Vaidya Nanalal, N Anandrao, Pawar and Y A Pitale.

TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY.

First Class.—Shankar V Gupte.

Second Class.—M Iyer, G G Thatte, and G B Bhat.

Pass Class.—T K Vailoo Pillai and R C Sonoli.

Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling Department.—G N Dochi, A N Maladker, A L Bhargava, L H Bholakia, S Rabimtula Sayani, P Nagarkar Nilkunth.

It is understood in Wandsworth that Sir Henry Kimber, who is seventy-six years of age, will retire shortly from the representation of Wandsworth, and that Mr. Shirley Benn, who fought Barbarous for Tariff Reform at the General Election, will be the Unionist candidate.

Special rules just issued by the Board of Trade provide that boys and girls may register at Labour exchanges in writing. Boys and girls and parents will be able to obtain advice on the question of employment from special Advisory Committees, which will be established by the Board in certain areas.

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Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.

Prices very moderate.

Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.

A trial solicited.

DR. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.

SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THANKS to an early start, Hounds were yesterday able to put in a good deal of work before the sun had risen sufficiently to interfere with sport and a fully representative field were thus able to enjoy some excellent hunting in the early morning.

Meeting at the Kennels shortly after six o'clock, the Master with a small but workmanlike pack decided to first draw the Sahar hill coverts and hounds were accordingly taken up the well-known route to this popular landmark. A fine jackal was viewed away from the Bomanwadi end of the bushes on the other side of the hill and hounds rushed out on to the paddy fields in close attendance upon him. Evidently taken unawares, the jackal was unable to at once make his point as his zig-zag line over the nasty piece of melon ground at the other side of the valley displayed. But after a short chukker back into the rice fields where one or two newly made up bunds afforded some enjoyable fencing, he eventually set his mask towards the Powai hills and started away at a brisk hunting pace across the pipe towards the backwater.

Hounds had hunted the fugitive with great skill during these preliminaries and now settled down to their work in real earnest. The way led across the Sahar nullah and over a very pleasant line of country in the direction of the stone bridge. On nearing this crossing, however, the jackal, refusing the road, jinked down right-handed over the ford there and slipped through the compound on the far side of the stream. The pack followed him through these woodlands at a fast pace and must have come close on his brush as he was badly headed at the Vehar road by some coolies. He however, extricated himself from his difficult position by diving through a rocky hollow to the right and was shortly afterwards viewed crossing the road lower down with a clear lead from his pursuers.

Once across the road an enjoyable gallop over the splendid going the other side was assured and there was no disappointment in the way the pack piloted the field with much music over the grass to the Hog's back hill. Hunting on this notorious refuge for jackals is quite impossible from the horseman's point of view and it has become almost a custom for the field to give it a wide berth and skirt round its northern extremity. Those, however, who followed out this habit yesterday, were unconsciously in danger of being left out of the chase altogether as the jackal did not come over the hill as expected, but swung round in a circle and crossed behind most of the field to a neighbouring hill which is heavily covered with jungle. Hounds very cleverly hunted him over this hill into the open and got away well together after him up the beautiful Powai Valley. Their quarry was getting to realise that he would not be permitted to obtain sanctuary on any of the neighbouring hills and began a series of tactics in which he endeavoured to save his brush by throwing off his pursuits in the thick bushes that line the small nullah that runs up the valley. But finding this equally unavailing, he made a dash over one of the smaller hills and across the open the other side to the big Powai hill along which at nights recently great grass fires have been seen burning from the Kanhi Club. But the effort had been made too late as hounds had the measure of their opponent and after disappearing from view over one of the ridges of this almost inaccessible range of hills, they ran into their quarry and bowled him over on the hill side. The run had lasted just short of the hour and from start to finish hounds had never been at fault. It is indeed fortunate that members are able to enjoy such excellent sport with the conditions as they now exits and their thanks are very sincerely due to the huntsman for having hounds so fit.

The Master has been able to arrange to meet at Santa Cruz to-morrow and the Railway Company have again lent their kind assistance in consenting to run the early morning train from Bombay a quarter of an hour earlier than scheduled for the convenience of Bombay residents.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 19th instant.

"A" Class Handicap.—Course.—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port, Sunk Karanja Buoy to port.—Mark Buoy to port—Committee Vessel to starboard—North Karanja Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Distance—12-47 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap.—Course.—Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to starboard—Sunk Rock to starboard—North Karanja Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Distance—10-26 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap.—Course.—Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to starboard—Sunk Rock to starboard—Mark Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Distance—9-88 miles. Start at 3-50 p.m.

Ship's Boat Race.—Course.—Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to starboard—Sunk Rock to starboard—Mark Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Distance—9-88 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

The following are the entries for Saturday, 19th March:—

A NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Nasaus, Fazli, Little Devil, Leader Misbriff, Attraction, Minouter, Yabir, Prince of Wales, Akhil, Tores Cap, Malaya, Crown, New Luck, Rushcutter, Kanwar, Duwah, Kalitdar, Matarlows, Siberia, Mezahim, Mohajir, Meher, Red Hazard, Arab Blood, Luah, Sunkim, Doban, Frederick Leonard, Alexander, Jins,

BY THE WAY.

THE SLADE PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD

The Slade Chair of Fine Art, which Professor Holmes resigns, was founded forty years ago under the will of Mr. Felix Slade, the first occupant being John Ruskin. There is but a modest endowment, which amounts, however, to double the pay of the Professor of Poetry, who has to woo the Muses and illustrate in his own person the proverbial impecuniosity of poets upon "three pun, ten a week." Mean while a Professor of Comparative Cosmogony, or some similar tedious topic, can riot in luxury. This seems an anomaly that cries aloud for reform. The Slade Chair is tenable for three years, but Professor Holmes, though not due to retire before November, resigns prematurely owing to his recent appointment to be Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

ACADEMY PRIZES.

The anonymous endowment which is to enable the British Academy to give prizes to men of letters finds a parallel and precedent in the Prix Vitet of the French Academy, which was also originally anonymous. The endowment, in that case consists of a share in the company owning the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the dividend on which is annually to be distributed in prizes as the members of the Academy think best. The first recipient was Francois Coppee, and the second was Sully-Prudhomme. The list of subsequent recipients includes many well known names—among others those of Guy de Maupassant, Arvede Barine, and MM. Jean Aicard, Paul Bourget, Mistral, Pierre Loti, Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Jules Levallois, and Rene Bazin. The value of the prize varies according to the sales of the 'Revue.' When Coppee won it it was only £180 but when Pierre Loti won it it amounted to £308.

PARLIAMENTARY PAY.

The payment of members of Parliament varies in scale considerably in the different countries where the principle has been adopted. Members of both Houses in the United States receive 7,000 dols. a year and their travelling expenses, and are thus the best-paid representatives in the world. Next come the French Deputies and Senators, who draw £600 a year. Members of the Lower House in Australia receive 16s. 8d. for each day's attendance. In Holland the payment is fixed at £166 a year, and in Belgium at £160. Swadish members of both Chambers receive £66 for a Session of four months, or, in the case of an extra Session, 11s. a day. In Italy, Spain, and Germany all that members receive for their services is a free pass over the railways.

SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

The annual report of the Society of Authors, just issued to members, calls attention to the fact that the society has just completed its first quarter of a century. The membership is at its highest now, numbering 2,000. Mr Thomas Hardy, who succeeded George Meredith as president, still holds that office. During last year the total number of "cases" passing through the secretary's hands was 151. Most of these are claims for money; they are settled by agreement and in the county court in about equal proportions.

AFRAID?

The study of men upon whom the fear of being afraid sat as a nightmare has resulted in the creation of more than one hero of modern fiction. The Paris "Revue," in order to find out how men of thought and action stand towards the feeling of being afraid has asked some notable Frenchmen whether they know fear. M. Alfred Loisy, the well-known Professor of the College de France, explains that he has not the military temperament, and though he cannot boast of bravery, he has never known fear. "Perhaps," he adds "modestly it is because I have never been in great peril," M. Victor Marguerite, the author boldly avowed that "sometimes" he had been afraid but that "fear is more of a physical trouble than a feeling"—in fact, like being hot or cold hungry or thirsty.

FEAR AND ITS REMEDY.

M. A. Meziere, though he has never trembled, not even under fire, knows what fear is, for he looked into its face one day when, galloping along on horseback, he suddenly found himself facing an express train. M. Lenal-Championnie, of the Academie de Medecine, owns up to frequent pangs of fear, and points out that those who have never been afraid must be blind because they have never seen danger, or dense, because they have not felt its threatening approach. M. R. Poincare, the orator, while explaining that he knows no fiercer battles than those fought at the bar and the tribunal, admits that he never goes to these without fear. "But Faddis, the remedy is always the same, "Go ahead! You are afraid as you put your armour on; afraid before the battle; afraid as you rise to speak; but once you are on your feet and speaking you are no longer afraid."

"IN RASPBERRY VINEGAR."

The "Sunday at Home" reports an incident which took place recently at the Jubilee of the Berlin Mission in Basutoland. Amid the strains of the British National Anthem a distinguished guest entered. The man thus welcomed by a British band, played by negro musicians on instruments made in Germany, was no other than General de Wet, now Minister of Agriculture in the Orange River Colony. At the subsequent banquet the King, the Kaiser, and the Berlin Society were toasted in raspberry vinegar. General de Wet spoke of the great question of the Union of the South African peoples, and bore a high tribute to the work of the Christian Church, which had done so much to bring about that union and to heal the wounds which war had made.

WOMEN IN METHODIST PULPITS.

The committee on Methodist law has just had under its consideration the question of women preachers, with special reference to the restrictions imposed by Regulations passed in 1803. By these regulations permission was given to women who were convinced that they had an extraordinary call from God to speak in public. The committee said not see its way to advise the repeal of this regulation, but ultimately decided to recommend the revision of the wording, which will ensure greater liberty to women preachers. The conference will be advised to reaffirm the regulations of 1803, with certain modifications. The committee were of opinion that the preaching of women should be restricted to neighbourhoods where there is no special opposition to such preaching.

A BABYLONIAN LOVE LETTER.

It cannot be said that the collection of famous love-letters is the richer by the little note of the Babylonian lover which the famous German Assyriologist, Professor F. Delitsch, has embodied in his "Handel und Wandel in Babylon." This document was written three thousand years ago—or rather, engraved upon a tablet which Professor Delitsch has unearthed, and which now, with solemn annotations, is given to the public. It runs thus: "To my Bibi, Simil-Marduk.—May Samas and Marduk, for my happiness, grant unto thee a long and prosperous life. How art thou? Do write to me! I have come to Babylon, but I have not found thee there. This has greatly grieved me. It is absolutely necessary that thou, shouldst come in November. Mayest thou, for the love of me, live for ever." The annotation explains that Simil-Marduk went to look for his wife at Babylon and, not finding her, reproached her gently.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The New York "Tribune" (Republican) prints this poem regarding the cost of living in the U.S.A., which is now a burning topic:—

The cost of living's gone so high
We cannot live and so must die.
And say,
We've got to do it right away,
Because unless we're p. d. q.
In what it's up to us to do,
The undertakers will combine
Along the whole darn funeral line
And make that cost prohibitive
As now we find it is to live.
Thus we can either live nor die,
No matter by what means we try,
And this condition being true,
Say, what in thunder shall we do?

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VOGUE FOR SILK ATTIRE.

Those who love soft silk fabrics, writes a London lady, and there are but few women who have not a weak spot in their hearts for the "shimmer of satin," no less than for the "sheen of pearls," will rejoice to hear that silk frocks will again be very much in demand during the early spring, in small or oaks and stripes for morning wear, and in shot colourings, chosen in quaint old-world shades, for the afternoon. Among the checks and stripes the favourite effects will be carried out in black and white, and many smart little walking costumes have been already arranged for wearing after Easter, made in black and white shepherd's plaid silk, with pleated skirts, and quite short coats, reaching, only a little distance below the waist and finished with collars and cuffs in emerald green or turquoise blue mirror velvet.

AFTERNOON FROCKS.

Shot taffetas glace silks in those curious fuchsia colorings, in which purple and crimson seem to mingle most harmoniously, will be employed for the making of some very effective afternoon frocks, the skirts of which are very finely gathered just below the wrist, but arranged in such a way that the fulness is drawn in, under a wide band of silk embroidery, placed some little distance above the hem. The bodices of these frocks are draped with fichu folds and filled in with transparent chemisettes of spotted net, or possibly of ecru lace, lightly embroidered with threads of gold or silver. Large bats in soft black straw will be worn with dresses of this description, the high crowns draped with folds of shot silk to match the frocks. These silk draperies are drawn up together in front and tied in a very large bow.

SATINS IN PALE PASTEL SHADES.

For afternoon gowns of the smarter kind, suitable for wedding guests or for wearing at concerts or receptions, soft, bright satins will be in evidence, chosen in pale pastel shades, and very frequently arranged with long, flowing trains and short-waisted Empire bodices, trimmed straight across the front with wide bands of jewelled embroidery, adorned with fine stitchery in coloured metallic threads upon a background of gold or silver galon. These bodices are cut, as a rule, with square openings, outlined with a narrower band of jewelled insertion, and filled in with chemisettes of real lace. Hats of smoothly stretched satin to match will look well with gowns of this description, quite simply trimmed round the crown with a full ruche either roses or of rose foliage. Soft silks, satins, and brocades remain still the favourite fabrics for evening dresses, and of these three materials the new satins, which are reversible, will be most in request since, by a little deft manipulation, it will be quite possible to design a very successful gown, which will need nothing in the way of trimming beyond the introduction of certain corsage draperies and possibly a waistbelt arranged in the reverse side of the satin, so that it shows an effective contrast of colour.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 15.

A precipitation has occurred locally in Kashmir and Baluchistan, the largest snowfall amount being seven inches at Sonemar.

Forecast—A further precipitation is likely in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan and has risen and is now normal at the other stations; the minimum is higher than usual at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in Sind and south Rajputana and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana and normal in Sind; night temperature is everywhere normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and while it is now normal at night, it is in slight excess during the day in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen slightly; the maximum is now normal but the minimum remains in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air continues drier than usual at Bombay and contains the usual amount of moisture at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect in the north Bombay Deccan and nearly normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—An area of slightly low pressure is shown round Bikaner to-day. Skies are now heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and in the extreme north and moderately clouded over the rest of north-west India.

A few light showers may occur in the north Punjab.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

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NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

An interesting announcement is that of the impending publication of a reprint of "Jupiter" Carlyle's "Autobiography." It was written by Carlyle in his old age, and his executors wisely resolved, instead of eliminating passages relating to contemporaries, to postpone publication until all who could reasonably object had passed away. Accordingly it did not appear until 1860, and now after half a century a reissue is promised by Mr. T. N. Foulis.

MIRTHFUL CHARACTERISTICS.

As an autobiography it is of the objective sort, and a reader will seek in vain for self-analysis and introspection. Nevertheless, as one reads, there gradually defines itself behind the characters and incidents set forth the outline of a character of a type more easily understood in our own time than in those of Carlyle. This is one in whom is combined the clerical office with the temper and accomplishments of a man of the world. Carlyle was fond of dancing, liked a rubber of whist, nearly lost his charge for going to the theatre to see "Douglas," and, without being intemperate, had a cordial appreciation of a good wine. Moreover, his friendships were not above suspicion. He was fond of David Hume; was far too staunch a friend of the philosopher's to consider his scepticism as more than an "affectation," and spoke of him as the "best natured man in the world" and as one whose match for "innocent mirth and agreeable raillery" he had never known. All this puzzled people, and one fancies Carlyle was rather pleased that they should be puzzled. He notes that the parishioners of Inveresk, when he was appointed to that parish, were far from sure that he had "the grace of God," and chuckles to record how someone said to him that he was "too good company to have any deep tincture of religion."

LITERATURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American "Bookman" has celebrated the completion of its third lustrum by the issue of a special number one of the most interesting items in which is an article in which Mr. Thurston Peck surveys the evolution of the literature of the United States during the last fifteen years. It is rather a short period during which to trace the development of movement but the evolution seems to accord very orthodoxly with the Hegelian formula of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. First came realism. It came from France and although attempts were made to apply French methods to American matter yet the native growth only came into existence with "David Harum," a book which rising to the very crest of the wave of the "book boom," attained, within two years of its publication a circulation of 600,000 copies. The rapid growth of that particular phase of realism which sets itself to exploit some particular geographical district Mr. Peck ingeniously exhibits by two skeleton maps of the United States. In the first, drawn up at the beginning of the movement, only a few "regions" are appropriated, while in the second, drawn up only five years later, almost all the various available territories have been pegged out by writers of fiction. Close upon realism came its antithesis, romance. It grew from a desire on the part of readers to have a historic background to their love story. The favourite background was at first the Civil War, but later on the method was generalised and all sorts of background were wrought in. It is worth noting in this contest that Mr. Peck is for making Mr. Richard Harding Davis a romantic. This he does, apparently, on the ground that although Mr. Davis deals with contemporary life, yet his method of dealing with it is that of idealisation. Finally comes the blending of the two orders of fiction which, we are told, is the characteristic feature of our day. Romance occurs as an ingredient everywhere. Even Mr. Howells, who says he cannot read Scots, furnishes in his best book, "A Modern Instance," scenes as thrilling as any in "Ivanhoe," while all the best works of the "sensitivist" Mr. Henry James are tinged throughout with romance. "The age," says Mr. Peck, "is, in fact, romantically realistic, and it is within the last fifteen years that this fact has become apparent." What makes the article additionally interesting for English readers is that in the course of his survey the writer mentions incidentally nearly all the best American novels that have appeared since 1895.

SAMPLES.

That series of books—called forth, if one may guess, by the success of Armand Colin's "Pages Choisies" series—each member of which seeks to commend some standard author to the world of readers by means of copious extracts from his works has awakened some curiosity, and if the notices have been unduly favourable it has been because the books have been thoroughly well done. They have been put together by men thoroughly conversant with their author and of excellent literary taste. Moreover, such authors as Scott, Defoe, and Fielding lend themselves better than most others to being exhibited in samples. Nevertheless, even in their case it is doubtful if a reader who approaches them for the first time in a book of extracts is ever likely to do full justice to their work. For one thing, it is a principle which every experienced reader will accept that a passage read detached from its context gives less pleasure than when read "in situ." A reader who comes upon a purple patch in its natural places finds his way to it through matter which puts his mind in the proper key for appreciating it, and when it does come it is with a thrill of surprise. It is an "adventure," and he has the pleasure of having discovered a beauty for himself instead of having it trust upon his attention by someone who has been over the ground before him. Further, granted that in a negligible minority of cases the reader may be induced by the excellence of some extract to go back to the source whence the extract was drawn, what will happen? This, that he will find that everything in the volume is on a lower level of excellence than the passage that took his fancy, and that the passage itself, when in due course he hits upon it, so far from communicating a pleasurable thrill, will have some of the insipidity of a twice-told tale. It follows that he will never have received from the book the pleasure it might have given, and that accordingly he never will rate it at its true value. If, on the other hand, it is said that the books in question will serve as a sort of printed commonplace-book, compiled from books already read from some library, it can only be rejoined that he is a poor reader who in these days of cheap printing, is contended with less than the authors themselves.

A SWISS PUBLICIST ON THE LORDS.

The "crisis" which has existed at home since the introduction of the Budget of last year, and which is by no means yet over, has stirred up M. Georges Wagniere, editor of the "Revue Suisse," to give his compatriots his views on our Upper House. In a recent article entitled "Les Lords", he goes at great length into the constitution and history of our House of Peers, of which he displays an accurate knowledge. He does it no less than justice when he declares that the nobility in England is still "what it is not elsewhere—an elite," and approves highly of the system whereby it is constantly recruited from the ranks of those who have distinguished themselves in affairs, industry letters, science or art irrespective of birth. He is also well founded when he deplores the change which he foresees will take place in the office of Justice of the peace and quotes with oppositeness the prediction of Canning that the fall of this order would sound the knell of England's greatness. Fortunately there is one member of the present Cabinet who seems to be of the same opinion, and has done what in him lay to prevent the office once held only by "squires and gentlemen" from becoming the prize for political faction dangled before Radical busybodies. One is not sure, however, that M. Wagniere is similarly well informed when he dwells on the part which religion has played in the agitation against the Lords; for although the conduct of a certain class of Nonconformist minister during the campaign has been worthy of all blame, it can hardly be attributed to what he calls "the Protestant Reaction," or to the fact that the High Church ritual and doctrines have caused the Church of England to become an aristocratic community. In this matter, the compatriot of Calvin seems to have been led away by his prepossessions; but otherwise the article is worthy of the journal in which it appears, and which claims to be the oldest publication in Europe. Both as a view of ourselves as others see us and for the pleasantness of its prediction that England will, as usual, pull through in the long run, it deserves to be widely read by Englishmen.

In his latest return the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies reports that at the close of 1908 there were 662 trade unions on his books, and the 634 which furnished statements returned a membership of 1,971,238 and an income of £3,295,941.

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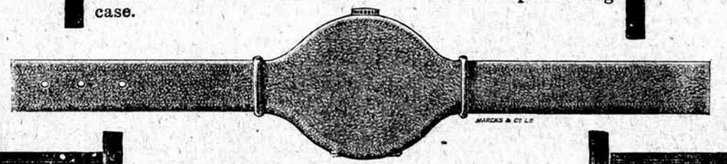

This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.

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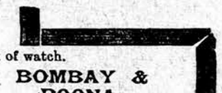

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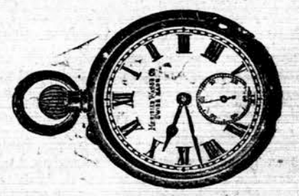

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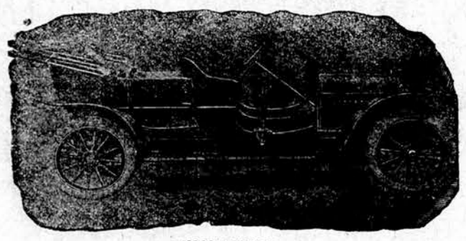

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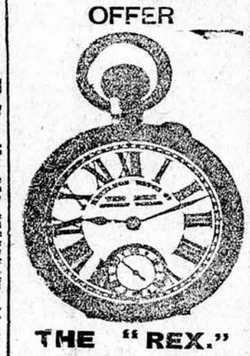

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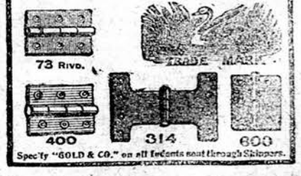

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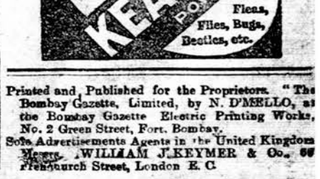

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